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A STATISTICAL STUDY OF EMINENT WOMEN

BY

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TO
ONE OF THE NOBLEST AND BEST OF WOMEN
— HARRIET SNOW SUTTON —
MY MOTHER

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

GRATITUDE impels me to acknowledge my indebtedness to J. McKeen Cattell, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of Psychology in Columbia University, whose valuable suggestions and criticisms have been my constant incentive throughout this study. Indeed, this research had its origin in my interest in Professor Cattell's "Statistical Study of Eminent Men" to which I have referred so frequently in this book, and to his suggestion that a study of eminent women ought to be made along similar lines. The so-called "Order of Merit Method" used in selecting the list of eminent women was devised by Professor Cattell in 1902 (*Philos. Studien*, XIX., p. 63). It is, thus, peculiarly true that whatever value or interest may attach to this study is, in large measure, due to the work previously done by Professor Cattell, and to his constant and kindly assistance.

I wish also to express my gratitude to R. S. Woodworth, Ph.D., Professor of Psychology in Columbia University, for reading and criticising my manuscript and offering me helpful suggestions.

To my husband, H. Edward Castle, M.D., whose keen interest, encouragement, and excellent judgment relative to this work have aided me so materially, I am profoundly grateful.

For the careful, patient work of Miss Lillian Neppner in preparing the manuscript, I tender my sincere thanks.

C. S. C.

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A STATISTICAL STUDY OF EMINENT WOMEN

CHAPTER I

THE EMINENT WOMEN OF HISTORY

What is Meant by an Eminent Woman

THE word eminent as used in this study covers the range of meaning designated by the "Century Dictionary" which defines the term as "high in rank, office, worth, or public estimation; conspicuous, highly distinguished." According to the same authority, the word is rarely used in a bad sense. Dr. Francis Galton,¹ who made the first statistical study of distinguished men, defined his use of eminent thus: "When I speak of an eminent man, I mean one who has achieved a position that is attained by only 250 persons in each million of men, or by one person in each 4,000." While my selection is closer, mathematically, than Galton's, among the 868 women whom I have designated as eminent, some are included because of circumstances over which they had no control, such as great beauty, or congenital misfortune. Many were born to their positions; to others is due but little credit for the fact that they married men sufficiently eminent to accord them a place in history. Some led spectacular lives and were notorious rather than meritorious. Many of them were women of unusual intellectual ability and were eminent in the ordinary connotation of the term. More or less biographical data are at command concerning these 868 women, and to the extent that reputation may be considered a just index of ability, they are entitled to a place in a catalogue of the distinguished of earth.

Selection of the Group

In selecting the group I have followed precisely the objective method devised by Professor J. McKeen Cattell² in his "Statistical Study of Eminent Men." My method, in detail, was as follows: I went through the "Lippincott Biographical Dictionary" (3d ed., 1908), the "Americana," "Nouveau La Rousse," Brockhaus's "Konversations-Lexikon," Meyer's "Konversations-Lexikon," and

¹ "Hereditary Genius," 1869, p. 10.

² "Statistical Study of Eminent Men," *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, Vol. 62, p. 359, 1903

the "Encyclopædia Britannica" (11th ed., 1910) and noted the name of every woman mentioned in each. This gave, approximately, 1,755 names from Lippincott, 1,384 from the "Americana," 2,670 from "La Rousse," 985 from Brockhaus, 1,100 from Meyer, and 713 from the "Britannica." I retained for my list the name of every woman noted in any three out of the six encyclopedias or dictionaries. My original intention was to eliminate from the lower end of the group until I had 1,000, a convenient and sufficiently large number with which to work. But when I had discarded the twenty-three Biblical characters the entire number was only 868. It is a sad commentary on the sex that from the dawn of history to the present day less than 1,000 women have accomplished anything that history has recorded as worth while. One can not evade the question,—is woman innately so inferior to man, or has the attitude of civilization been to close the avenues of eminence against her?

Historical Sketch

It has been stated that the first selection of a group of persons for statistical study was made by Dr. Francis Galton, who, in 1869, published his "Hereditary Genius." The definite object of his book is to show "that a man's natural abilities are derived by inheritance, under exactly the same limitations as are the form and physical features of the whole organic world." To do this, he studied the relationships of 286 judges of England between 1660 and 1865, 57 statesmen, 31 English peerages, 32 commanders, 52 literary persons, 65 scientific men, 24 poets, 26 musicians, 26 painters, 33 divines, 36 senior classics of Cambridge, 21 oarsmen, and 46 wrestlers of the North Country.

In 1874 Dr. Galton published a further study entitled, "English Men of Science: Their Nature and Nurture."

In 1873 Alphonse de Candolle published his "Histoire des sciences et des savants depuis deux siècles," a research based on the membership of the scientific societies of Europe in order to test the validity of Darwin's theory of natural selection.

Dr. Paul Jacoby made the next extensive study of a group of individuals, publishing in 1881 his "Etudes sur la sélection chez l'homme." His list of 3,311 eminent men of the eighteenth century was selected from the "Biographie Universelle."

Professor A. Odin's "Genèse des grands hommes" is a study of 6,382 French men of letters. The group includes 334 women. This study was published in 1895.

In addition to the 1,000 eminent men of history studied by

Professor Cattell, he selected 1,000 students of Columbia University for physical and mental measurement.³

In 1903, under title of "Homo Scientificus Americanus: Address of the President of the American Society of Naturalists," there appeared in *Science*, N. S., 17, 561-570, Professor Cattell's study of a thousand American men of science. A study of the same group was made seven years later and the results published in *Science*, 32, 633-648, 672-688, under the title, "A Further Statistical Study of American Men of Science."

Mr. Havelock Ellis's "Study of British Genius," 1904,⁴ is a study of 975 British men and 55 British women of eminence. The list is based on the "Dictionary of National Biography."

Dr. F. A. Woods in "Mental and Moral Heredity in Royalty," 1906,⁵ made a statistical study in the history and psychology of 832 members of royal families.

Several less extensive studies of groups of individuals have been made from time to time, among which may be mentioned the study of the geographical distribution of 1,150 eminent British men and women published by A. Conan Doyle in the *Nineteenth Century* for August, 1888, under title, "Distribution of British Intellect." He based his list on a recent edition of "Men of the Time."

"A Study of Twentieth Century Success," by Professor Edwin Grant Dexter, based on the 1900 edition of "Who's Who" was published in the *Popular Science Monthly* for July, 1902.

"Marriage Among Eminent Men," by Professor Edward L. Thorndike, also based on the current issue of "Who's Who," was published in the *Popular Science Monthly* for August, 1902.

In the January number of the *Popular Science Monthly*, 1904, appeared a study of 954 women culled from the 1902 edition of "Who's Who," by Amanda Carolyn Northrop under the title, "The Successful Women of America."

So far as the writer has been able to learn, no statistical study has been made of the women of history.

When the list of 868 names was completed, I followed Professor Cattell's method of arranging them in order of merit. Counting the number of lines accorded the women of my list in the different encyclopedias or dictionaries, the following results were obtained:

³ See *Psych. Rev.*, 3: 618-648, and the dissertation for the doctorate of Clark Wissler, "The Correlation of Mental and Physical Tests," *Psych. Rev.*, Monograph Supplements, 16: IV., 62, 1901.

⁴ Published also in the *Popular Science Monthly*, Feb.-Sept., 1901.

⁵ Published also in the *Popular Science Monthly*, Aug., 1902-April, 1903.

Authority	Total Number Lines Accorded Selected Women	No. of Women Selected	Average No. of Lines per Woman
Lippincott.....	8,476	727	11.6
La Rousse.....	13,483	704	19.1
Americana.....	13,151	544	24.1
Brockhaus.....	14,804	612	24.1
Meyer.....	15,301	631	24.2
Britannica.....	27,284	516	52.8

In order to reduce the results to a common standard, that of 10 being selected in this case, it was necessary in each instance to divide the number of lines accorded a woman in Lippincott by 1.2; in La Rousse by 1.9; in the Americana by 2.4; as also in Brockhaus and Meyer; and in the Britannica by 5.3. By adding the results from the different authorities a figure was obtained which determined the position of the woman in the series of 868. The list of names follows, the date of birth and death, when known, being added for purposes of identification, as well as the figure obtained as explained above which determines her position in the order of merit. Those designated by a star are known to have been married one or more times; those designated by a dagger have not married. The conjugal relation of those not designated is unknown to the writer.

THE LIST OF EMINENT WOMEN

No.	Date	Name	No. of Lines
1	1542-1587	*Mary Stuart.....	607.67
2	1411-1431	†Jeanne d'Arc.....	533.72
3	1819-1901	*Victoria of England.....	533.34
4	1534-1604	†Elizabeth of England.....	441.15
5	1804-1876	*Sand, George.....	412.04
6	1766-1817	*Staël-Holstein, Anne Germaine Necker de.....	362.20
7	1729-1796	*Catherine II. of Russia.....	349.66
8	1717-1780	*Maria Theresa of Austria.....	269.06
9	1755-1793	*Marie Antoinette of France.....	224.99
10	1666-1714	*Anne of England.....	210.67
11	1626-1696	*Sévigné, Marie de Rabutin-Chantal de.....	209.61
12	1516-1558	*Mary I. of England.....	195.87
13	1819-1880	*Eliot, George.....	191.67
14	1626-1689	†Christina of Sweden.....	190.65
15	1806-1861	*Browning, Elizabeth Barrett.....	183.73
16	1635-1719	*Maintenon, François D'Aubigné.....	182.33
17	1763-1814	*Josephine, Empress of France.....	174.22
18	1519-1589	*Catherine de Medici.....	170.09
19	69 B.C.-30	*Cleopatra.....	167.66
20	1811-1896	*Stowe, Harriet Beecher.....	167.40
21	1816-1855	*Brontë, Charlotte.....	158.30
22	1768-1793	†Corday, Charlotte.....	145.00

THE LIST OF EMINENT WOMEN—*Continued*

No.	Date	Name	No. of Lines
23	1754-1793	*Roland, Marie Jean Phlipon	138.05
24	1721-1764	*Pompadour, Jeanne Antoinette Poisson	137.42
25	1764-1824	*Krüdener, Barbara Juliana	133.91
26	1515-1582	†Theresa, Saint	126.08
27	1503-1536	*Boleyn, Anne	125.71
28	1709-1762	†Elizabeth of Russia	118.68
29	630 B.C.-570	*Sappho	118.58
30	1746-1830	*Genlis, Stéphanie Félicité Du Crest de Saint-Aubin	118.56
31	1207-1231	*Elizabeth, Saint	117.24
32	1767-1849	†Edgeworth, Maria	114.95
33	1573-1642	*Marie de Medici	113.53
34	1752-1840	*Burney, Francis (Madame d'Arblay)	112.90
35	1776-1810	*Louise Auguste Amalie of Prussia	111.30
36	1485-1536	*Catharine of Aragon	110.73
37	1537-1554	*Grey, Lady Jane	109.61
38	1793-1835	*Hemans, Felicia Dorothea	109.42
39	1430-1482	*Margaret of Anjou	108.20
40	1777-1849	*Récamier, Jeanne François Julie Adélaïde	106.79
41	1688-1727	*Catherine I. of Russia	105.14
42	1830-1904	*Isabel of Spain	105.08
43	1492-1549	*Margaret of Angoulême	103.49
44	1697-1780	*Deffand, Marie Anne Vichy-Chamrond	103.37
45	1810-1865	*Gaskell, Elizabeth Cleghorn	102.79
46	1826-	*Eugénie of France	100.69
47	1810-1850	*Fuller, Sarah Margaret (Marchioness Ossoli)	100.45
48	1689-1762	*Montagu, Lady Mary Wortley	100.40
49	1845-	*Bernhardt, Sarah	100.16
50	3d century	*Zenobia	98.70
51	1820-1887	*Lind, Jenny	97.55
52	1802-1872	†Martineau, Harriet	96.25
53	1783-1837	*Hortense of Holland	95.80
54	1451-1504	*Isabella of Castile	95.17
55	1851-	*Ward, Mrs. Humphrey	94.46
56	1648-1717	*Guyon, Jeanne Marie Bouvier de La Motte	94.45
57	1607-1701	Scudéry, Madeleine de	92.26
58	1741-1807	*Kauffmann, Maria Angelica	91.83
59	1743-1825	*Barbauld, Anna Letitia	91.69
60	1791-1847	*Marie Louise of France	91.43
61	1828-1897	*Oliphant, Margaret Wilson	90.31
62	1627-1693	*Montpensier, Anne Marie Louise d'Orléans	89.94
63	1801-1865	†Bremer, Fredrika	89.60
64	1630-1676	*Brinvilliers, Marie Madeleine Marguerite d'Aubray	89.03
65	422 - 512	†Genevieve, Saint	88.78
66	1780-1849	*Catalani, Angelica	88.17
67	- 230	*Cecilia, Saint	87.61
68	1480-1519	*Borgia, Lucrezia	87.59
69	1619-1679	*Longueville, Anne Genevieve	87.20

THE LIST OF EMINENT WOMEN—*Continued*

No.	Date	Name	No. of Lines
70	-1355	*Castro, Inez de.....	86.89
71	- 384	†Ursula, Saint.....	86.59
72	1759-1797	*Godwin, Mary Wollstonecraft.....	86.57
73	1347-1380	†Catherine, Saint of Sienna.....	85.63
74	1820-1858	†Rachel, Elizabeth Felix.....	85.33
75	1641-1707	*Montespan, Françoise Athénais de Roche- chouart.....	84.53
76	1726-1783	*Epinay, Louise Florence Pétronille Tar- dieu d'Esclavelles d'.....	84.46
77	1832-1888	†Alcott, Louisa May.....	83.96
78	1789-1849	*Blessington, Margaret.....	83.50
79	1634-1693	*La Fayette, Marie Madeleine Pioche de la Vergne.....	83.21
80	508 - 548	*Theodora.....	83.09
81	1843-	*Elizabeth of Roumania (Carmen Sylva) ...	82.41
82	1820-1910	†Nightingale, Florence.....	82.40
83	1353-1412	*Margaret of Denmark, Norway and Sweden	82.31
84	1752-1822	*Campan, Jeanne Louise Henriette Genest.	81.84
85	1822-1899	†Bonheur, Rosa.....	81.82
86	- 307	†Catherine, Saint.....	80.93
87	1638-1694	*Deshoulières, Antoinette du Ligier de la Garde.....	80.08
88	1743-1810	*Daschkow, Katharina Romanowna.....	79.62
89	1762-1851	†Baillie, Joanna.....	79.40
90	1755-1831	*Siddons, Sarah Kemble.....	78.57
91	1577-1599	†Cenci, Beatrice.....	77.67
92	1805-1880	*Hahn-Hahn, Ida Marie Louise Sophie von.	77.31
93	1761-1815	*Hamilton, Lady Emma.....	77.27
94	1644-1710	La Vallière, Louise Françoise de la Baume le Blanc de.....	77.23
95	1766-1839	†Stanhope, Lady Hester Lucy.....	76.70
96	1327-1382	*Joan I. of Naples.....	76.69
97	1745-1833	†More, Hannah.....	76.67
98	1794-1860	*Jameson, Anna Brownell.....	76.35
99	1654-1720	*Dacier, Anne Lefèvre.....	76.16
100	1046-1115	*Matilda.....	76.04
101	1785-1859	*Arnim, Elizabeth or Bettina.....	75.94
102	1609-1666	*Henrietta Maria of France.....	75.56
103	534 - 613	*Brunhilde or Brunchaut.....	74.91
104	1815-1902	*Stanton, Elizabeth Cady.....	73.33
105	1768-1821	*Caroline Amelia Augusta of England.....	72.90
106	370 - 415	†Hypatia.....	72.31
107	1830-	*Ebner-Eschenbach, Marie.....	72.04
108	1804-1855	*Girardin, Delphine Gay.....	71.93
109	1742-1827	*Stein, Charlotte von.....	71.69
110	1490-1547	*Colonna, Vittoria.....	70.32
111	1807-1877	†Carpenter, Mary.....	69.89
112	1553-1615	*Margaret of Navarre.....	69.73
113	1681-1749	Tencin, Claudine Alexandrine Guérin de...	69.24
114	1548-1587	*Cappello, Bianca.....	68.39

THE LIST OF EMINENT WOMEN—*Continued*

No.	Date	Name	No. of Lines
115	1808-1877	*Norton, Caroline Elizabeth	68.05
116	1499-1566	*Diana of Poitiers	68.02
117	1188-1252	*Blanche of Castile	67.90
118	1775-1817	†Austen, Jane	67.72
119	752 - 803	*Irene of Byzantium	67.16
120	1642-1722	*Ursins, des Anne Marie de la Trémouille . . .	65.87
121	1808-1836	*Malibran, Marie Félicité	65.78
122	1783-1859	*Morgan, Lady Sidney	65.54
123	- 780	†Walpurgis, Saint	64.98
124	1800-1868	*Birch-Pfeiffer, Charlotte	64.32
125	405 B.C.-	Aspasia	64.09
126	1596-1662	*Elizabeth Stuart of England	63.76
127	1822-1911	*Eddy, Mary Baker Glover	63.74
128	1122-1204	*Eleanor of Aquitaine	63.65
129	1640-1689	*Behn, Aphra Johnson	63.15
130	1780-1872	*Somerville, Mary Fairfax	62.63
131	1515-1560	*Mary of Guise	61.51
132	1780-1845	*Fry, Elizabeth Gurney	61.44
133	1706-1749	*Châtelet, Gabrielle Emilie le Tonnelier de Breteuil	61.40
134	1807-1892	*Carlén, Emilia Smith Flygare	60.99
135	1805-1876	*Agoult, Marie de Flavigny	60.94
136	1660-1744	*Marlborough, Sarah Jennings	60.67
137	1371-1435	*Joanna II. of Naples	60.53
138	1786-1855	†Mitford, Mary Russell	60.46
139	1693-1750	*Staal von, Marguerite Jeanne Cordier	59.99
140	1699-1777	*Geoffrin, Marie Thérèse Rodet	59.74
141	1837-	*Braddon, Mary Elizabeth	59.29
142	1837-1898	*Elizabeth Amelie Eugenie of Austria	59.28
143	1480-1530	*Margaret of Austria	59.07
144	1811-1893	*Kemble, Frances Anne	58.99
145	1613-1650	Delorme, Marion	58.53
146	1842-1902	*Durand, Alice Marie Celeste Henry (Henry Gréville)	58.40
147	1476-1531	*Louise of Savoy	58.33
148	1615-1705	†Lenclos, Ninon de (Anne)	58.27
149	1573-1599	*Estrées, Gabrielle d'	58.24
150	1753-1821	*Inchbald, Elizabeth Simpson	57.97
151	1692-1730	Lecouvreur, Adrienne	57.61
152	1693-1740	*Anne Iwanowna of Russia	57.53
153	1811-1889	*Lewald, Fanny	57.44
154	1819-1910	*Howe, Julia Ward	57.07
155	1797-1848	Droste-Hülshoff, Annette Elizabeth	57.03
156	1802-1880	*Child, Lydia Maria	57.01
157	1840-1908	Ouida (Louise de la Ramé)	56.95
158	1829-1888	*Dora d'Istria	56.83
159	1825-1887	John, Eugenie (E. Marlitt)	56.73
160	1499-1552	*Bora, Katharina von	56.53
161	1575-1615	*Stuart, Arabella	56.28
162	1856-	*Serao, Matilde	56.08

THE LIST OF EMINENT WOMEN—*Continued*

No.	Date	Name	No. of Lines
163	1750-1791	*Lamotte, Jeanne de Luz de Saint-Rémy de Valois	55.73
164	1175-1190	Marie de France	55.45
165	2d cent. B.C.	*Cornelia	55.36
166	1804-1860	*Schröder-Devrient, Wilhelmine	55.24
167	1703-1768	*Marie Leszczyńska	55.19
168	1805-1854	*Sontag, Henriette	54.91
169	545 - 597	*Fredigond or Fredegunda	54.68
170	1400-1436	*Jacqueline of Bavaria	54.62
171	1363-	*Christine de Pisan	54.53
172	- 62	*Boadicea	54.50
173	1815-1876	*Düringsfeld, Ida von	54.47
174	1102-1167	*Matilda of England	54.26
175	1843-	*Patti, Adelina Maria Clorinda	53.97
176	1821-1906	*Ristori, Adelaide	53.89
177	932 -1002	Hrotsvitha	53.87
178	1670-1728	Königsmarek, Maria Aurora	53.80
179	1814-1906	*Burdett-Coutts, Angela Georgina	53.72
180	1666-1726	*Sophia Dorothea of Brunswick	53.45
181	1506-1534	†Barton, Elizabeth	53.09
182	1812-1885	*Fullerton, Lady Georgiana Leveson Gower	52.93
183	1840-	*Carlotta of Mexico	52.87
184	1831-1891	*Blavatsky, Helena Petrovna Hahn-Hahn	52.82
185	1600-1643	*Hutchinson, Anne	52.64
186	1821-1910	*Viardot, Pauline Garcia	52.44
187	- 404	*Eudoxia	52.39
188	1830-1905	Michel, Clemence Louise	52.25
189	1644-1670	*Henrietta Anne	52.22
190	1843-	*Suttner, Berta von	52.20
191	1762-1817	Théroigne de Mericourt, Anne Josephe Ferwagne	52.18
192	390 B.C.-316	*Olympias of Macedon	52.09
193	1819-1853	*Maria II. da Gloria of Portugal	52.07
194	1764-1794	†Elizabeth of France	51.86
195	1846-1901	†Greenaway, Kate	51.76
196	1760-1836	*Souza de, Adèle Filleul	51.74
197	1796-1877	*Carballero, Fernán	51.35
198	1667-1723	*Centlivre, Susanna Freeman	51.26
199	70 B.C.-11	*Octavia	51.21
200	1528-1572	*Joan of Navarre	51.06
201	1630-1714	*Sophia of Hanover	50.98
202	1732-1776	Lespinasse, Jeanne Julie Eléanore de	50.74
203	1820-1897	†Ingelow, Jean	50.52
204	1601-1666	*Anne of Austria	50.31
205	1764-1823	*Radcliffe, Ann Ward	50.25
206	1851-	*Pardo-Bazan, Emilia	50.16
207	250 - 327	*Helena, Saint	50.09
208	1859-	*Duse, Eleanora	49.95
209	1670-1734	*Masham, Lady Abigail Hill	49.94
210	1827-1880	*Assing, Ludmilla	49.72

THE LIST OF EMINENT WOMEN—*Continued*

No.	Date	Name	No. of Lines
211	1857-	*Rejane, Gabrielle (Charlotte Reju)	49.66
212	1822-1904	†Cobbe, Frances Power	49.60
213	1818-1861	*Montez, Lola	49.51
214	1864-	†Corelli, Marie	49.49
215	1662-1694	*Mary II. of England	49.30
216	1720-1788	*Kingston, Elizabeth Chudleigh	49.28
217	1370-1435	*Isabella of Bavaria	49.24
218	1834-	*Tsu-hsi of China	49.02
219	1779-1847	Mars, Anne Françoise Hippolyte Boutet Monvel	48.83
220	1849-	*Burnett, Frances Eliza Hodgson	48.76
221	1040-1080	*Godiva	48.65
222	1860-1884	†Bashkirtseff, Maria Constantinova	48.57
223	1823-1901	†Yonge, Charlotte Mary	48.33
224	1739-1821	*Piozzi, Esther Lynch Salusbury	48.32
225	1836-	*Adam, Juliette (Juliette Lamber)	48.31
226	1657-1704	Sophia Alexievna	48.20
227	1740-1805	*Charrière, Agnes Isabelle Emilie de Twyll van Seeros Kerken van Zuylen	48.16
228	1749-1792	*Lamballe, Maria Thérèse Louise de Savoie-Carignan	47.73
229	1816-1873	*Avellaneda, Gertrudis Gomez de	47.66
230	1850-1891	*Kovalevsky, Sophie Corvin-Krukowsky	47.63
231	1790-1863	*Trollope, Frances Milton	47.55
232	1588-1665	*Rambouillet, Catherine de Vivonne	47.53
233	1778-1851	*Angoulême, Marie Thérèse Charlotte	47.49
234	1850-	*Gyp (Sibylle Gabrielle de Riquette de Mirabeau)	47.42
235	1839-1869	†Tinne, Alexandrine Petronella Francina	47.41
236	1821-1910	†Blackwell, Elizabeth	47.37
237	1820-1887	*Wood, Ellen Price (Mrs. Henry Wood)	47.15
238	1842-	*Lucca, Pauline	47.14
239	1538-1619	*Diana of France	47.10
240	-1435	*Bernauer, Agnes	46.93
241	1806-1878	*Marie Christine de Bourbon of Spain	46.90
242	1847-	*Besant, Annie Wood	46.79
243	1422-1450	Sorel, Agnes	46.75
244	1508-1580	*Étampes, Anne de Pisseleu D'Heilly	46.57
245	1789-1867	†Sedgwick, Catherine Maria	45.97
246	1751-1775	*Caroline of Denmark	45.88
247	1849-1887	†Lazarus, Emma	45.79
248	1731-1807	*Laroche, Marie Sophie	45.64
249	1843-	*Nilsson, Christine	45.49
250	1723-1803	Clairon, Claire Josephe Leyris de la Tude	45.41
251	1776-1852	*Gay, Marie Françoise Sophie Nichault de Lavalette	45.02
252	1616-1680	†Bourignon, Antoinette	45.01
253	401 - 460	*Athenais (Eudocia)	44.91
254	1522-1586	*Margaret of Austria	44.90
255	1830-1894	†Rossetti, Christina Georgina	44.82

THE LIST OF EMINENT WOMEN—*Continued*

No.	Date	Name	No. of Lines
256	1750-1848	†Herschel, Caroline Lucretia	44.70
257	1755-1842	*Lebrun, Marie Louise Elizabeth Vigée	44.46
258	1859-	*Natalie of Servia	44.31
259	316 B.C.-	*Arsinoë	44.22
260	1793-1880	*Mott, Lucretia Coffin	44.09
261	15 - 48	*Messalina Valeria	44.07
262	1832-1904	*Bishop, Isabella Bird	44.07
263	1307-1348	*Noves, Laura de	44.07
264	1829-1889	†Bridgman, Laura Dewey	44.06
265	1785-1859	*Desbordes-Valmore, Marceline Felicite Josephe	43.79
266	1822-	*Linton, Eliza Lynn	43.79
267	1752-1813	†Brion, Friederike Elizabeth	43.78
268	1718-1746	*Anne of Russia	43.76
269	1738-1804	*Bekker, Elizabeth	43.63
270	-510 B.C.	*Lucretia	43.54
271	16 - 60	*Agrippina II.	43.52
272	1808-1871	*Belgiojoso, Cristina Trivulzio	43.50
273	1793-1867	*Austin, Sarah Taylor	43.49
275	1754-1833	*Recke, Elizabeth Charlotte Constantia von der	42.90
276	1810-1876	*Colet, Louise Révoil	42.88
277	1826-1887	*Craik, Dinah Muloch (Mrs. George Lillie Craik)	42.84
278	1807-1878	*Bauer, Karoline	42.80
279	1821-1912	†Barton, Clara	42.80
280	1739-	*Necker, Susanne Curchod	42.48
281	1512-1548	*Parr, Catherine	42.43
282	1692-1766	*Elizabeth Farnese of Spain	42.38
283	1850-	*Gautier, Judith	42.09
284	1798-1875	*Déjazet, Pauline Virginia	41.95
285	39 B.C.-14 A.D.	*Julia	41.66
286	1753-1824	*Albany, Louise Marie Caroline	41.66
287	1457-1482	*Mary of Burgundy	41.60
288	1811-1890	*Augusta Marie Luise of Germany	41.49
289	1837-1897	*Seebach, Marie	41.44
290	1302-1373	*Bridget or Brigitte, Saint	41.23
291	58 B.C.-29 A.D.	*Livia Drusilla	41.20
292	1848-	*Terry, Ellen Alicia	41.05
293	1782-1839	*Bonaparte, Marie Annunciata Caroline	40.96
294	931 - 999	*Adelaide (Adelheid) of Germany	40.88
295	1600-1679	*Chevreuse, Marie de Rohan-Montbazon	40.49
296	1510-1575	*Renée de France	40.48
297	1477-1514	*Anne of Brittany	40.44
298	1800-1881	*Hall, Anna Marie Fielding	40.40
299	1769-1843	*Pichler, Caroline von Griener	40.38
300	1863-1903	†Lyall, Edna (Ada Ellen Bayly)	40.37
301	1831-1892	†Edwards, Amelia Blandford	40.34
302	1557-1585	*Accoramboni, Vittoria	40.17
303	1799-1861	*Gore, Catherine Grace Frances	40.14

THE LIST OF EMINENT WOMEN—*Continued*

No.	Date	Name	No. of Lines
304	1786-1867	Georges, Marguerite Josephine Weymar . . .	40.04
305	1194-1253	†Clara, Saint	40.01
306	8th century	*Genevieve of Brabant, Saint	39.98
307	1816-1876	†Cushman, Charlotte Saunders	39.67
308	1880-	*Wilhelmina I. of Holland	39.61
309	1858-	*Maria Christina of Spain	39.55
310	1798-1865	*Pasta, Guiditta Nigri	39.43
311	1176-1236	*Ingeburga of France	39.41
312	1820-1906	†Anthony, Susan Brownell	39.35
313	1720-1800	*Montagu, Elizabeth Robinson	39.34
314	1479-1555	*Joan of Castile	39.32
315	1802-1887	†Dix, Dorothea Lynde	39.21
316	1798-1870	*Berry, Marie Caroline Ferdinande Louise de Naples	39.20
317	1797-1870	*Robinson, Theresa Albertine Louise von Jakob	39.15
318	1773-1856	*Gyllembourg-Ehrensvärd, Thomasine Christine	39.15
319	1823-1899	*Polko, Elise Vogel	38.99
320	1781-1868	*Schröder, Sophie	38.83
321	1770-1807	*Cottin, Marie Sophie Ristaud	38.81
322	1848-	Lange, Helene	38.66
323	1638-1705	*Catharine of Braganza	38.65
324	1819-1895	*Otto-Peters, Louise	38.40
325	1852-	*Kremnitz, Marie or Mita	38.37
326	1854-	Kirschner, Lola (Ossip Schubin)	38.25
327	1821-1899	*Schwartz, Marie Esperance von (Elpis Melena)	38.19
328	1572-1641	*Chantal, Jeanne Françoise Fremiot	38.14
329	1021-1096	*Eudocia Macrembolitissa	38.07
330	1763-1847	*Wolzogen von, Karoline Lengsfeld	38.06
331	1722-1791	*Karsch or Karschin, Anna Louise Durbach .	37.91
332	1864-	Grazie, Marie Eugenie delle	37.91
333	1083-1148	*Anna Comnena	37.89
334	1845-1907	*Junghaus, Sophie	37.72
335	1813-1890	*Ackermann, Louise Victorine Choquet . . .	37.65
336	1837-	*Ritchie, Anna Isabella	37.65
337	1720-1782	*Louise Ulrike of Sweden	37.55
338	1709-1758	*Wilhelmina Sophie Friederika	37.45
339	1749-1833	*Mara, Gertrude Elizabeth Schmelling . . .	37.36
340	510 - 587	*Radegunde	37.21
341	1752-1814	*Caroline Maria of Naples	37.07
342	1750-1836	*Bonaparte, Letitia Ramolino	36.87
343	1802-1852	*Coleridge, Sara Henry	36.83
344	1746-1793	*Du Barry, Marie Jeanne Bécu	36.78
345	1756-1837	*Fitzherbert, Maria	36.77
346	1836-	*Hillern, Wilhelmine von	36.72
347	1765-1835	*Brun, Friederike Sophie Christiane	36.63
348	1521-1546	*Askew, Anne	36.57
349	1739-1807	*Amalia Anna	36.55

THE LIST OF EMINENT WOMEN—*Continued*

No.	Date	Name	No. of Lines
350	1830-1908	†Hosmer, Harriet.....	36.45
351	1540-1592	*Eboli, Ana de Mendoza.....	36.35
352	1817-1893	François, Louise von.....	36.23
353	1525-1566	*Labé, Louise Charlin Perrin La Belle Cordière.....	36.20
354	1454-1510	*Cornaro, Caterina.....	36.20
355	1754-1820	*Lichtenau, Wilhelmine Enke.....	36.11
356	1098-1179	Hildegarde, Saint.....	36.10
357	1849-	†Key, Ellen.....	36.02
358	1799-1888	*Howitt, Mary Botham.....	35.82
359	1840-1901	*Victoria Louise of Germany.....	35.81
360	1769-1853	*Opie, Amelia Alderson.....	35.80
361	1741-1804	Deken, Agatha.....	35.77
362	-310 B.C.	*Roxana.....	35.71
363	1672-1724	*Manley, Mary de la Riviere.....	35.49
364	1824-1877	*Kavanagh, Julia.....	35.41
365	1840-1894	*Webster, Augusta Davies (Cecil Home)...	35.38
366	-40 B.C.	*Fulvia.....	35.08
367	1638-1683	*Marie Thérèse of France.....	34.83
368	1823-1894	*Alboni, Marietta.....	34.80
369	1842-1910	*Orzeszko, Eliza Pawlowska von.....	34.66
370	1717-1806	†Carter, Elizabeth.....	34.54
371	1738-1791	*Buchan, Elspeth Simpson.....	34.43
372	1515-1557	*Anne of Cleves.....	34.41
373	1870-	*Negri, Ada (Mme. Garlanda).....	34.40
374	1718-1763	*Nordenflycht, Hedwige Charlotte.....	34.22
375	1825-1891	Dincklage-Campe, Amalie von (Emmy von).....	34.16
376	255 - 275	†Margaret, Saint.....	34.05
377	1797-1858	*Pfeiffer, Ida Reyer.....	33.86
378	-33 A.D.	*Agrippina I.....	33.83
379	1794-1870	†Amalie, Duchess of Saxony.....	33.79
380	1764-1829	*Huber, Therese.....	33.74
381	1401-1437	*Catherine of Valois.....	33.70
382	1750-1814	†Southeott, Joanna.....	33.65
383	1489-1541	*Margaret Tudor of Scotland.....	33.65
384	1818-1893	*Stone, Lucy Blackwell.....	33.57
385	1790-1883	*Bray, Anna Eliza Kempe.....	33.41
386	1867-1906	*Craigie, Pearl Mary T. Richards.....	33.39
387	1847-	*Skram, Bertha Amalia Alver.....	33.32
388	1830-1890	*Audouard, Félicité Olympe de Jouval....	33.30
389	1647-1690	†Alacoque, Marguerite Marie.....	33.25
390	- 237	†Barbara, Saint.....	33.15
391	1797-1851	*Shelley, Mary.....	33.08
392	1860-	*Schreiner, Olive.....	33.05
393	1045-1093	*Margaret, Saint of Scotland.....	32.98
394	1804-1884	*Taglioni, Marie.....	32.76
395	1454-	*Hachette, Jeanne Fourquet.....	32.54
396	1850-	†Murfree, Mary Noailles (Chas. E. Crad- dock).....	32.51

THE LIST OF EMINENT WOMEN—*Continued*

No.	Date	Name	No. of Lines
397	1813-1894	*Gasparin, Valérie Boissier	32.49
398	1819-1896	*Schumann, Klara Josephine Wieck	32.48
399	1552-1596	*Montpensier, Catharine Marie de Lor- raine de	32.46
400	399 - 453	*Pulcheria	32.39
401	1818-1889	†Mitchell, Maria	32.36
402	1644-1698	*Champmeslé, Marie Desmares de	32.32
403	332 - 387	*Monica, Saint	32.27
404	1818-1885	†Warner, Susan (Elizabeth Wetherell)	32.21
405	1715-1797	*Elizabeth Christine of Prussia	32.13
406	1839-1898	†Willard, Frances Elizabeth	31.91
407	1844-1911	*Phelps, Elizabeth Stuart (Mrs. Ward)	31.87
408	1843-1909	*Modjeska, Helene Opido	31.85
409	1804-1872	*Dash, Gabrielle Anne Cisterne de Courtiras	31.74
410	1717-1744	*Châteauvoux, Marie Anne de Mailly- Nesle	31.72
411	1820-1849	†Brontë, Anne (Acton Bell)	31.68
412	1753-1794	*Wheatley, Phyllis	31.65
413	- 938	*Marozia	31.54
414	1809-1898	*Clarke, Mary Cowden	31.49
415	1814-1884	*Colban, Adolphine Marie Schmidt	31.28
416	1780-1825	*Bonaparte, Marie Pauline or Carlotta	31.24
417	1757-1851	†Lee, Harriet	31.13
418	1811-1869	*Grisi, Giulia (Madame Melcy)	31.01
419	1820-1871	†Cary, Alice	30.93
420	1860-	*Grand, Sarah Frances Elizabeth Clarke	30.77
421	1640-1723	†Alcaforado, Marianna	30.68
422	4th cent. B.C.	*Artemisia	30.68
423	-1043	*Gisela of Hungary	30.67
424	1840-	†Broughton, Rhoda	30.60
425	1772-1843	Lenormand, Marie Anne Adélaïde	30.50
426	1694-1733	Aissé, Mademoiselle	30.44
427	1816-1847	Aguilar, Grace	30.43
428	1802-1876	*Crowe, Catherine Stevens	30.34
429	1773-	*Guizot, Élizabéth Charlotte Pauline de Meulan	30.26
430	1873-	*Deledda, Grazia	30.08
431	1771-1833	*Varnhagen von Ense, Rahel Antonie Friederike Levin	30.08
432	1520-1542	*Howard, Catharine	30.07
433	1798-1845	*Hoffmann, Clementina Tanska	30.06
434	-1527	*Shore, Jane	30.06
435	1318-1369	*Margaret Maultasch	30.00
436	1846-	†Zimmern, Helen	29.99
437	1625-1661	†Pascal, Jacqueline	29.97
438	1770-1849	*Schopenhauer, Johanna Trosiener	29.93
439	6th cent. B.C.	Corinna or Corinne	29.70
440	1849-1909	†Jewett, Sarah Orne	29.68
441	1750-1824	†Lee, Sophie	29.67
442	1825-1906	Glümer, Claire von	29.58

THE LIST OF EMINENT WOMEN—*Continued*

No.	Date	Name	No. of Lines
443	1776-1831	*Helvig, Amalie von	29.58
444	1830-1904	*Janauschek, Francesca Madelina Romancee (Fanny)	29.56
445	1782-1824	Marie Louise Josephine de Bourbon	29.47
446	1650-1705	*Aulnoy, Marie Catherine Le Jumel de Barneville de la Motte	29.43
447	422 - 463	*Eudoxia Licinia	29.41
448	1818-1848	†Brontë, Emily Jane (Ellis Bell)	29.37
449	1768-1818	*Billington, Elizabeth Weichsel	29.34
450	- 65	*Poppaea Sabina	29.34
451	1860-1885	Bülow, Margarete von	29.29
452	978 -1050	*Zoe II.	29.07
453	1798-1876	Hensel, Louise	29.06
454	1850-1911	*Judie, Anna Damiens	29.02
455	1639-1715	*Mancini, Maria	28.97
456	1688-1744	*Ulrica of Sweden	28.91
457	5th cent. B.C.	*Xanthippe	28.90
458	1858-	†Lagerlöf, Selma	28.78
459	1652-1734	Keroualle, Louise Penhoet	28.76
460	1526-1555	*Morata, Olympia Fulvia	28.75
461	1816-	†Browne, Frances	28.74
462	1783-1856	*Chézy, Wilhelmine Christine von Klenek	28.74
463	1832-	*Gagneur, Louise Mignerot	28.74
464	1713-1762	*Gottsched, Luise Adelgunde Victorie Cul- mus	28.74
465	1777-1835	Duchenois, Catherine Josephine Rafin	28.64
466	7th cent. B.C.	†Erinna	28.59
467	1861-	*Hading, Jane Alfredine Trefouret	28.55
468	1805-1848	Guérin, Eugénie de	28.53
469	1811-1859	†Bacon, Delia Salter	28.44
470	810 - 867	*Theodora	28.18
471	1858-	*Sembrich, Marcella (Paxede Marzelline Kochanska)	28.09
472	1651-1695	Cruz, Juana Ines de la	28.07
473	1744-1803	Arnould, Sophie	28.07
474	1795-1840	*Feuchères, Sophie Dawes	28.06
475	390 - 450	*Placidia Galea	27.99
476	1810-1884	†Elssler, Fanny	27.98
477	1834-1897	*Wolter, Charlotte	27.97
478	1858-	*Auguste Viktoria of Germany	27.95
479	1780-1806	†Günderode, Caroline von	27.91
480	1799-1870	†Costello, Louisa Stuart	27.91
481	1856-	Paget, Violet (Vernon Lee)	27.85
482	291 - 304	†Agnes, Saint	27.77
483	1814-1894	Glück, Barbara Elizabeth (Betty Paoli)	27.76
484	1782-1854	†Ferrier, Susan Edmonstone	27.69
485	1707-1791	*Huntingdon, Selina Hastings Shirley	27.52
486	42 - 62	*Octavia	27.51
487	1777-1820	*Bonaparte, Marianne Elisha	27.50
488	1857-	*Wiggin, Kate Douglas	27.49

THE LIST OF EMINENT WOMEN—*Continued*

No.	Date	Name	No. of Lines
489	1823—	*Cerito, Francesca (Fanny).....	27.24
490	1819-1894	*Schwartz, Marie Sophie Birath.....	27.22
491	1797-1849	†Lyon, Mary Mason.....	27.16
492	1806-1874	†Strickland, Agnes.....	27.13
493	1491-1517	Dyveke.....	27.12
494	475 - 544	*Clotilda, Saint.....	27.06
495	1221-1295	*Margaret of Provence.....	26.93
496	1835-1907	*Artot, Marguerite Josephine Desirée.....	26.80
497	1780-1821	*Rémusat, Claire Élizabeth Jeanne.....	26.67
498	1272-1305	*Joan of France.....	26.63
499	1776-1850	†Porter, Jane.....	26.55
500	1711-1803	Dumesnil, Marie Françoise Marchand.....	26.47
501	1828-1898	*Codemo, Luigia.....	26.42
502	1727-1772	*Favart, Marie Justine Benoitte Duronceray.....	26.35
503	13th century	*Agnes, Duchess of Meran.....	26.28
504	1683-1730	Oldfield, Anne.....	26.24
505	1809-1873	*Gatty, Margaret Scott.....	26.21
506	1647-1717	*Mérian, Maria Sibylla.....	26.10
507	452 - 523	†Bridget or Brigid, Saint.....	26.08
508	1718-1799	†Agnesi, Maria Gaetana.....	26.03
509	1552-1614	*Fontana, Livinia.....	26.02
510	1730-1813	*Houdetot, Élizabeth Françoise Sophie de la Live de Bellegarde.....	26.00
511	1722-1790	*Macdonald, Flora.....	25.89
512	1814-1873	*Mundt, Klara Müller (Louise Mühlbach).....	25.83
513	1764-1847	*Herz, Henriette.....	25.83
514	1814-1858	*Orléans, Helene Louise Élizabeth—Duchessd'.....	25.73
515	1860—	*Cohn, Klara Viebig.....	25.70
516	1650-1690	Gwynn, Eleanor.....	25.69
517	1646-1699	*Mancini, Hortensia.....	25.65
518	1823—	*Coronado, Caroline.....	25.56
519	170 - 217	*Julia Domna.....	25.49
520	1820-1904	*Bonaparte, Matilde Letitia Wilhelmine.....	25.48
521	1788-1879	*Hale, Sarah Josepha Buell.....	25.41
522	1850—	†Behrens, Bertha.....	25.41
523	1800-1878	†Beecher, Catharine Esther.....	25.27
524	1847—	*Albani, Madame (Marie Emma Lajeunesse).....	25
525	1831-1895	*Craik, Georgina M.....	25.22
526	1661-1681	Fontanges, Marie Angélique de Scovaille.....	25.21
527	1642—	*Mancini, Olympia.....	25.21
528	1791-1865	*Sigourney, Lydia Huntley.....	25.19
529	1838—	†Hill, Octavia.....	25.15
530	1599-1655	*Maria Eleanora of Brandenburg.....	25.05
531	5th cent. B.C.	*Artemisia.....	25.02
532	1838-1896	†Dodge, Mary Abigail (Gail Hamilton).....	24.99
533	1843-1878	*Alice Maud Mary—Grand duchess of Hesse-Darmstadt.....	24.99
534	1802-1839	*Landon, Letitia Elizabeth.....	24.96
535	1710-1802	*Boccage, Marie Anne Le Page.....	24.94
536	- 680	*Bathilda, Saint.....	24.90

THE LIST OF EMINENT WOMEN—*Continued*

No.	Date	Name	No. Lines
537	-1430	†Eyek, Margaret van.	24.89
538	1812-1886	*Bosboom, Anne Louisa Gertruda Tous- saint.	24.89
539	1754-1817	*Lenngren, Anna Maria Malmstedt.	24.89
540	-1040	*Cunegonde or Kunigunde, Saint.	24.83
541	1535-1626	*Anguisciola, Sophonisbe.	24.74
542	1818-1889	Cook, Eliza.	24.70
543	-449 B.C.	†Virginia.	24.63
544	1836-1876	Bauer, Klara (Karl Detlef).	24.57
545	1849-	Villinger, Hermine.	24.53
546	1785-1828	*Lamb, Lady Caroline.	24.44
547	1860-	*Butze, Nuschä Beermann.	24.36
548	-1201	*Agnes of Meran.	24.36
549	1833-1908	*Favart, Marie (Pierette Ignace Pingaud).	24.36
550	1821-1905	*Livermore, Mary Ashton Rice.	24.32
551	1808-1891	*Craven, Pauline Marie Armande Aglaé.	24.21
552	1805-1877	Bertin, Louise Angelique.	24.20
553	- 843	*Judith.	24.17
554	1813-1839	*Marie Christine de Valois—Duchess of Württemberg.	24.15
555	235 B.C.-203	*Sophonisba.	24.09
556	1840-1907	*Bentzon, Thérèse de Solms.	24.09
557	1868-	*Parlaghy, Velma Brachfeld de.	23.98
558	1842-	†Dickinson, Anna Elizabeth.	23.94
559	1775-1861	*Bury, Lady Charlotte Susanne Maria.	23.90
560	1770-1836	*Albrizzi, Isabelle Teotoki.	23.89
561	- 535	*Amalsuntha.	23.88
562	1859-	Reuter, Gabriele.	23.83
563	1586-1617	†Rosa, Saint (Saint Rose of Lima).	23.78
564	1496-1533	*Mary of France.	23.76
565	1612-1672	*Bradstreet, Anne.	23.74
566	1834-1876	*Fua-Fusinato, Erminia.	23.74
567	1855-1897	*Hungerford, Margaret Wolfe Hamilton.	23.74
568	1864-	*Calvé, Emma (Emina de Roquer).	23.69
569	1805-1881	*Hatzfeldt, Sophie.	23.50
570	1405-1480	*Surville, Marguerite Eléanore Clotilde de Vallon-Chalis.	23.46
571	1880-	†Keller, Helen Adams.	23.42
572	4th cent. B.C.	*Thais.	23.34
573	1865-	*Melba, Nellie (Nellie Porter Armstrong Mitchell).	23.22
574	1815-1864	*Farnham, Eliza Woodson.	23.17
575	1776-1831	Germain, Sophie.	23.08
576	1767-1834	*Candeille, Amélie Julie.	22.86
577	532 - 568	*Galsuintha.	22.84
578	1869-	*Guilbert, Yvette.	22.81
579	1751-1819	*Marie de Parme of Spain.	22.77
580	1314-1369	*Philippa of Hainault.	22.76
581	1777-1822	†Brachmann, Luise Karoline.	22.73
582	105 - 175	*Faustina, Annia.	22.72

THE LIST OF EMINENT WOMEN—*Continued*

No.	Date	Name	No. of Lines
583	1840-	†Carey, Rosa Nouchette.	22.53
584	1804-1872	*Gleichen-Russwurm, Emilie von.	22.49
585	1738-1813	*Beauharnais, Marie Anne Françoise Mou- chard (Fanny).	22.44
586	1783-1823	†Taylor, Jane.	22.38
587	1669-1731	*Eudoxia Lopukhina of Russia.	22.37
588	1855-	†Mataja, Emilie (Emil Marriot).	22.34
589	1806-1868	*Burow, Julie.	22.22
590	1808-1862	†Pardoe, Julia.	22.20
591	1766-1815	*Bechmann, Friederike Auguste Konradine.	22.08
592	1823-1904	*Lippincott, Sarah Jane Clarke.	22.08
593	1858-	*Emma of Holland.	22.08
594	1763-1809	*Schelling, Karoline.	22.06
595	1700-1772	*Cuzzoni, Francesca.	21.96
596	1850-	*Bülow, Babette Ebert von (Hans Arnold).	21.83
597	1545-1568	*Elizabeth of Valois.	21.74
598	- 837	Emma.	21.71
599	1174-1243	*Hedwig, Saint.	21.71
600	1753-1828	*Buff, Charlotte.	21.67
601	1831-1877	Tietjens, Thérèse Johanne Alexandra.	21.64
602	1736-1784	*Lee, Ann.	21.63
603	1782-1866	*Marie Amelie Thérèse de Bourbon.	21.60
604	1773-1841	*Boivin, Marie Anne Victoire Gillain.	21.50
605	1782-1857	*Swetchine, Anne Sophie Soymonoff.	21.45
606	1828-1901	†Ormerod, Eleanor Anne.	21.43
607	-1825	*Bobolina.	21.37
608	1631-1664	*Philips, Katharine Fowler.	21.31
609	1602-1665	†Agreda, Marià Fernandez Coronel.	21.30
610	1723-1774	Klettenberg, Susanne Catharine.	21.25
611	1371-1399	*Hedwig of Poland.	21.19
612	- 625	*Theodelinda.	21.15
613	- 310	†Dorothea, Saint.	21.13
614	1835-1908	*Moulton, Louise Chandler.	21.11
615	1832-1878	†Pattison, Dorothy Wyndlow (Sister Dora).	20.97
616	1856-	*Chaminade, Cecile Louise Stéphanie.	20.89
617	1847-	*Materna, Amalie (Mrs. Friedrich Materna).	20.86
618	1621-1689	*Motteville, Françoise Bertaut de.	20.68
619	1820-1862	*Nemcova, Bozena (Barbara Pankl).	20.56
620	1835-1895	†Faithfull, Emily.	20.53
621	1658-1718	*Mary of Modena.	20.52
622	-1176	Rosamond (The Fair).	20.49
623	1875-	*Desprès, Suzanne.	20.49
624	1623-1704	*Leade, Jane.	20.48
625	1747-1809	†Seward, Anna.	20.47
626	1810-1858	*Kinkel, Johanna.	20.41
627	1844-1901	*Breden, Christiane (Ada Christen).	20.40
628	- 42	*Arria.	20.38
629	1766-1845	*Nairne, Carolina.	20.26
630	1836-1894	*Thaxter, Celia Lighton.	20.20

THE LIST OF EMINENT WOMEN—*Continued*

No.	Date	Name	No. of Lines
729	1737-1805	*Montesson, Charlotte Jeanne Bérard de la Haye de Rion.....	16.20
730	1846-1880	*Nielson, Lillian Adelaide (Eliza Ann Brown) .	16.20
731	1824-1871	†Cary, Phœbe.....	16.13
732	1761-1836	*Kemble, Elizabeth Whitlock.....	16.08
733	1814-1882	*Céleste, Madame.....	16.07
734	1781-1832	†Porter, Anna Maria.....	16.06
735	1591-1661	†Arnauld, Marie Angélique de Sainte- Madeleine.....	15.89
736	1636-1693	*La Sablière, Marguerite de.....	15.82
737	1839-1887	*Brassey, Lady Annie Allnutt.....	15.77
738	1806-1831	Plater, Emilie.....	15.68
739	-1211	*Euphrosyne.....	15.49
740	1830-1902	*Rattazzi, Marie Studolmine.....	15.45
741	1805-1879	*Grimke, Angelina Emily Weld.....	15.42
742	1675-1757	Carriera, Rosalba.....	15.41
743	1786-1861	*Kent, Maria Louisa Victoria—Duchess of..	15.40
744	1818-	*Eastman, Marie Henderson.....	15.34
745	1616-1665	La Fayette, Louise de.....	15.33
746	1870-	*Marlowe, Julia (Sarah Frances Frost).....	15.32
747	1842-1907	†Clerke, Agnes Mary.....	15.29
748	1866-	Vacaresco, Helene.....	15.28
749	1646-1684	†Cornaro-Piscopia, Elena Lucrezia.....	15.21
750	1842-	*Kellogg, Clara Louise.....	15.17
751	1762-1852	†Berry, Mary.....	15.14
752	1798-1879	*Bissing, Henriette Krohn von.....	14.99
753	1827-1892	*Cooke, Rose Terry.....	14.99
754	1855-1896	*Klafsky, Katharina.....	14.99
755	1668-1731	*Astell, Mary.....	14.89
756	1574-1631	*Conti, Louise Marguerite de Lorraine.....	14.84
757	1820-1891	*Botta, Anne Charlotte Lynch.....	14.83
758	1532-1560	*Robsart, Amy (Lady Amy Dudley).....	14.83
759	1792-1873	†Grimke, Sarah Moore.....	14.82
760	1826-	*Alberti, Sophie Moedinger.....	14.81
761	480 B.C.-	Laïs.....	14.69
762	1852-	*Langtry, Lillie.....	14.64
763	1849-	*Morris, Clara.....	14.60
764	1718-1760	Woffington, Margaret.....	14.59
765	1814-1884	*Bishop, Anna Riviere.....	14.53
766	1700-1788	*Delany, Mary Granville.....	14.52
767	1808-1825	Kulmann, Elizabeth.....	14.51
768	1813-1894	†Cooper, Susan Fennimore.....	14.49
769	1850-	*Meynell, Alice Christiana Thompson.....	14.48
770	1665-1746	*Baillie, Lady Grizel.....	14.48
771	1859-	*Nordica, Lillian (Lillian Norton).....	14.46
772	1804-1852	*Lützow, Therese von Struve.....	14.40
773	1818-1875	*Amalia of Greece.....	14.40
774	1772-1810	*Tighe, Mary.....	14.34
775	1813-1883	*Gaseoigne, Caroline Leigh Smith.....	14.16
776	1842-	Brandt, Marianne (Marie Bischof).....	14.15

THE LIST OF EMINENT WOMEN—*Continued*

No.	Date	Name	No. of Lines
777	1743-1809	*Cowley, Hannah Parkhouse.....	14.11
778	422 B.C.—	Lais.....	14.05
779	1750-1825	*Barnard, Lady Anne.....	13.91
780	1624-1684	*Arnault, Angélique (Angélique de Saint Jean).....	13.88
781	1860—	†Addams, Jane.....	13.84
782	1798-1853	*Foa, Eugénie Gradis.....	13.81
783	1380-1446	Colette, Saint.....	13.79
784	1833-1900	*Brohan, Emelie Madeleine.....	13.70
785	1524-1554	†Stampa, Gaspara (Anasilla).....	13.67
786	614 - 680	†Hilda, Saint... ..	13.64
787	1604-1675	*Aiguillon, Marie Madeleine de Wignerot... ..	13.63
788	-42 B.C.	*Porcia.....	13.59
789	1580-1651	*Essarts, Charlotte des.....	13.55
790	1820-1897	*Drew, Louisa Lane.....	13.54
791	1808-1825	†Davidson, Lucretia Marie.....	13.48
792	1777-1847	Adelaide Eugène Louise.....	13.48
793	-208 B.C.	*Arsinoë.....	13.44
794	1818—	Cosel, Charlotte von (Adelheid von Auer)..	13.14
795	281 - 303	†Lucia, Saint.....	13.13
796	1816-1879	*Kemble, Adelaide Sartoris.....	13.07
797	-1057	Theodora.....	13.00
798	1849-1891	*Abbott, Emma.....	12.93
799	1812-1890	*Heiberg, Johanna Louise Pätges.....	12.91
800	1687-1757	*Sophia Dorothea of Prussia.....	12.84
801	1711-1778	*Bassi, Laura Maria Catarina.....	12.82
802	4th cent. B.C.	*Berenice.....	12.73
803	1601-1693	Ceo, Violante do.....	12.53
804	1842—	*Molesworth, Mary Louisa Stewart.....	12.52
805	1794-1859	†Sieveking, Amalie Wilhelmine.....	12.49
806	1st century	*Zenobia.....	12.45
807	1846—	*Dolgoruky, Katharina Michailowna (Victor Laferte).....	12.45
808	1335-1381	*Catherine, Saint of Sweden.....	12.39
809	6th cent. B.C.	*Atossa.....	12.33
810	1714-1768	†Fielding, Sarah.....	12.32
811	1842—	*Bateman, Kate Josephine.....	12.29
812	1829-1859	*Bosio, Angiolina.....	12.22
813	1847—	*Foote, Mary Hallock.....	12.17
814	1815-1906	†Sewell, Elizabeth Missing.....	11.99
815	- 927	*Ludmilla, Saint.....	11.92
816	-35 A.D.	*Livia Livilla.....	11.92
817	1781-1848	*Ahlefeld, Charlotte Sophie Luise Wilhel- mine.....	11.90
818	-1302	*Constance of Sicily.....	11.90
819	1745-1789	*Brooke, Frances Moore.....	11.78
820	1725-1803	†Reeve, Clara.....	11.63
821	1804-1871	*Bonaparte, Lætitia.....	11.48
822	1842—	*Cary, Annie Louise.....	11.27
823	5th cent. B.C.	*Parysatis.....	11.20

THE LIST OF EMINENT WOMEN—*Continued*

No.	Date	Name	No. of Lines
824	1630-1693	Oosterwyck, Maria van	11.19
825	1256-1311	Gertrude d'Eisleben, Saint	11.19
826	1840-1889	*Patti, Carlotta	11.14
827	1522-1589	Catherine, Saint de Ricci	11.09
828	1816-1893	*Eastlake, Lady Elizabeth Rigby	11.06
829	-41 B.C.	Arsinoë	11.01
830	1847-	*Steel, Flora Annie	10.97
831	1610-1664	*Cunitz, Maria	10.94
832	-1124	*Irene, Saint	10.90
833	- 794	*Fastrada	10.78
834	-1160	Rosalie, Saint	10.78
835	1708-1727	*Anna Petrovna	10.64
836	1844-	*Alexandra of England	10.47
837	1st cent. A.D.	*Domitilla, Saint Flavia	10.40
838	1851-	*Dieulafoy, Jeanne Paul Rachel Mayre	10.22
839	1779-1826	*Elizabeth of Russia	10.22
840	1759-1829	*Farren, Elizabeth	10.06
841	1820-	†Warner, Anna Bartlett (Amy Lothrop)	10.01
842	-247 B.C.	*Berenice II.	9.65
843	- 55 B.C.	*Berenice	9.65
844	1805-1840	*Grisi, Giuditta	9.62
845	1778-1818	*Brunton, Mary Balfour	9.60
846	626 - 659	Gertrude, Saint	9.59
847	290 - 304	Eulalia, Saint	9.47
848	1808-1878	*Elssler, Therese	9.40
849	- 303	*Anastasia, Saint	9.38
850	1811-1875	*Pleyel, Marie Félicité Denise Moke	9.35
851	615 - 694	*Begga, Saint	9.29
852	1760-1813	*Contat, Louise Françoise	8.99
853	1413-1463	†Catherine, Saint of Bologna	8.93
854	780 -	Berthe	8.89
855	1210-1292	*Cunegonde or Kunigonde, Saint	8.68
856	1818-	*Novello, Clara	8.26
857	1470-1540	†Angela Merici	8.04
858	289 - 304	†Pelagia, Saint	8.02
859	1807-1828	*Bonaparte, Jeanne	7.63
860	1761-1806	*Brentano, Sophie Schubart	7.51
861	6th century	*Bertha or Edithberga, Saint	7.49
862	1823-1902	*Stoddard, Elizabeth Drew Barstow	7.42
863	7th cent. B.C.	*Tanaquil (Gaia Caecilia)	7.05
864	5th cent. B.C.	Praxilla	6.17
865	- 249	†Apollonia, Saint	6.15
866	1818-1874	*Bonaparte, Alexandrine Marie	5.31
867	4th cent. B.C.	*Arsinoë	4.34
868	1823-1876	Bonaparte, Constance	3.23

According to our standard of measurement Mary Stuart is the most eminent woman of history. She has no close competitor. Her reputation, however, is greatest with English-speaking peoples, as

is shown by the variation in the amount of space accorded her by the different encyclopedias used. After these lines were reduced to a common standard, the result was 202.83 lines from the *Britannica*, 174.16 from Lippincott, 97.91 from Meyer, 61.25 from Brockhaus, 37.36 from La Rousse, and 34.16 from the *Americana*. In other words, 62 per cent. of the total number of lines devoted to her are given by Lippincott and the *Britannica*. Queen Victoria is the most recent of the preeminent women and has the largest probable error. George Sand is the most distinguished literary woman, and her probable error shows that the chances are even that her position as fifth in order of merit is correctly determined. The most eminent woman of American birth is Mrs. Stowe, who ranks twentieth. The chances are even that, had additional or different encyclopedias been used in compiling the list, her position would be between 17 and 21.

It must be borne in mind that had other sources been used in selecting the eminent women, the position of certain ones might have been shifted more or less. However, as we glance at the names of the women who are ranked in this list as the most eminent, we must concede they are the ones most familiar to us in literature and history, and they unquestionably deserve their position. The twenty preeminently gifted women of history are given below with the mean variation and probable error.

No.	Name	No. of Lines	Mean Variation	Probable Error
1.	Mary Stuart.....	607.67	58.1	22.1
2.	Jeanne d'Arc.....	533.72	48.3	18.4
3.	Victoria of England.....	533.34	62.5	23.8
4.	Elizabeth of England.....	441.15	30.3	11.5
5.	George Sand.....	412.04	22.4	8.5
6.	Madame de Staël.....	362.20	10.2	3.9
7.	Catharine II. of Russia.....	349.66	17.3	6.6
8.	Maria Theresa.....	269.06	19.7	7.5
9.	Marie Antoinette.....	224.99	9.3	3.5
10.	Anne of England.....	210.67	23.6	9.0
11.	Madame de Sévigné.....	209.61	21.5	8.2
12.	Mary I. of England.....	195.87	15.3	5.8
13.	George Eliot.....	191.67	10.3	3.9
14.	Christina of Sweden.....	190.65	9.2	3.5
15.	Elizabeth B. Browning.....	183.73	17.9	6.8
16.	Madame de Maintenon.....	182.33	9.4	3.6
17.	Josephine of France.....	174.22	13.1	4.9
18.	Catharine de Medici.....	170.09	9.6	3.6
19.	Cleopatra.....	167.66	8.2	3.1
20.	Harriet B. Stowe.....	167.40	16.8	6.4

These twenty women form a diverse group. They represent

six centuries and nine nationalities. Cleopatra is the most distinguished woman of the pre-Christian era. As far as preeminently gifted women are concerned, the record is blank from the first century before Christ until the birth of Jeanne d'Arc in 1411. Four of the twenty most eminent women belong to the sixteenth century, four to the seventeenth, five to the eighteenth, and five to the nineteenth.

Half of the twenty most eminent women were sovereigns, one ruling as a regent, the others in their own right. Six became eminent in literature, five of these being prose writers, and Mrs. Browning the preeminent poetess. Marie Antoinette, the unfortunate queen of Louis XVI., and Josephine, who might be called both the fortunate and unfortunate wife of Napoleon I., owe their positions to marriage. Madame de Maintenon is noted for her political influence, and Jeanne d'Arc was a religious enthusiast.

France and England each produced six of the twenty most eminent women of history. Austria, Scotland, Sweden, Italy, Germany, Russia, Egypt and America have each one representative.

Jeanne d'Arc led her people to victory at Orleans, won a place in the catalogue of the saints, and was burned at the stake at twenty. Marie Antoinette at thirty-eight, and Mary Stuart at forty-five, were sent to the guillotine. Cleopatra committed suicide at sixty-one, and Mrs. Stowe lived to the ripe old age of eighty-five.

A list of this sort makes possible comparisons which are not ordinarily evident, and could not otherwise be made, and the known probable error makes it possible to determine within what limits the comparisons are true. Charlotte Brontë and Charlotte Corday seemingly have nothing in common, yet their respective numbers in order of merit are 21 and 22. Marie Brinvilliers, whose mania for poisoning makes it impossible to classify her as anything but a criminal, just precedes Genevieve, the patron saint of Paris. Joanna Baillie, the poet; Mrs. Siddons, the actress; and Beatrice Cenci, whose beauty and tragic fate have been preserved for us in the colors of Guido Reni and in the lines of Shelley, are numbered 89, 90 and 91 respectively.

The range of eminence covered by these 868 women is wide. Mary Stuart, with 607.67 lines, is more than one hundred and eighty-eight times as eminent as Constance Bonaparte with 3.23 lines. There are forty-nine women who are given one hundred or more lines in the encyclopedias, and there are twenty-seven that are given less than ten lines. The average number of lines accorded is 43.2. Table I. gives the distribution in detail.

TABLE I

No. of Lines	No. of Cases	No. of Lines	No. of Cases
-4.99.....	2	110.....	5
5-9.99.....	25	115.....	4
10.....	90	120.....	0
15.....	117	125.....	2
20.....	103	130.....	1
25.....	96	135.....	2
30.....	69	140.....	0
35.....	61	145.....	1
40.....	53	150.....	0
45.....	45	155.....	1
50.....	40	160.....	0
55.....	29	165.....	2
60.....	16	170.....	2
65.....	12	175.....	0
70.....	8	180.....	2
75.....	15	185.....	0
80.....	13	190.....	2
85.....	13	195.....	1
90.....	7	200.....	0
95.....	5	205.....	1
100.....	7	210-607.7.....	10
105.....	6		<hr/> 868
Mode.....			17.50
Median.....			30.01
Average.....			43.15
P.E.....			14.68

CHAPTER II

DISTRIBUTION OF EMINENT WOMEN

Distribution of Eminent Women Through the Centuries

THIS group of eminent women is spread over a long period of time. From the seventh century before Christ to the nineteenth century after Christ inclusive, the light of feminine genius has never been extinguished though sometimes it has burned but dimly. Beginning with three cases in the seventh century before Christ, we observe that the Golden Age of Greece records a rise in the curve. Who knows but that her women were potentially as great as her

TABLE II

Century	Cases	Century	Cases
7 B.C.....	3	8 A.D.....	5
6.....	3	9.....	6
5.....	8	10.....	6
4.....	8	11.....	9
3.....	4	12.....	12
2.....	1	13.....	10
1.....	10	14.....	17
1 A.D.....	11	15.....	32
2.....	4	16.....	45
3.....	14	17.....	84
4.....	6	18.....	213
5.....	7	19.....	335
6.....	8	Total.....	868
7.....	7		

men, and if Plato's theory regarding the education of women had been universally applied, the curve might not have risen higher? In the second century before Christ, Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchi, is the sole representative. The period of Roman supremacy is clearly depicted, as is also that of the religious persecutions in the third century, eleven of the fourteen representatives of that century being martyrs. Through the Dark Ages the level of the curve remains almost stationary. There is a little rise in the twelfth century, but a subsequent fall in the thirteenth. This, however, is insignificant because of the few cases. The curve rises considerably in the fourteenth century, almost doubles its height in the fifteenth, and does not drop again. The eighteenth century produced 213 cases or 24.5 per cent. of the eminent women of

history. We must bear in mind the fact that the records for the nineteenth century are neither complete nor accurate. The youngest woman on my list was born in 1880, therefore one fifth of the century is not represented, and one half of it but partially. Ability in woman is more readily and willingly recognized at the present time than formerly, and names of women whose reputation for eminence may not prove enduring may be included in the nineteenth century group. On the other hand, the eminence of a large group of women is now in the process of making and subsequent biographers may accord them a more important place than their contemporaries. While the figures for this last century are in no respect accurate, they are in many respects interesting. The century furnished 335 cases or 38.5 per cent. of the total number of eminent women. 63 per cent. of the eminent women of history were born in the last two centuries. Two factors probably cooperate to produce these results; modern civilization affords women greater opportunity for achieving eminence, and feminine ability is more readily recognized than in earlier centuries.

The distribution of the eminent women through the centuries is shown graphically in Fig. 1. If we were able to compare the number of cases in each century with the population of that period, as Professor Cattell pointed out in his study, the curve would, in some respects, be different from this one. The figures used by the writer for a partial comparison are those given by Mulhall,¹ and as the table is to be referred to again, it is given in full at this point.

GROWTH OF POPULATION

	1480	1580	1680	1780	1880
England.....	3,700,000	4,600,000	5,532,000	8,080,000	25,974,439
France.....	12,600,000	14,300,000	18,800,000	25,100,000	37,400,000
Russia.....	2,100,000	4,300,000	12,600,000	26,800,000	84,440,000
Austria.....	9,500,000	16,500,000	14,000,000	20,200,000	37,830,000
Italy.....	9,200,000	10,400,000	11,500,000	12,800,000	28,910,000
Spain.....	8,800,000	8,150,000	9,200,000	9,960,000	16,290,000
Germany.....				15,335,000	45,260,000
United States...			297,000	3,930,000	50,155,783
Total.....	45,900,000	58,250,000	71,929,000	122,205,000	326,260,222

Certain modifications have necessarily been made in the table. The figures for England in 1780 and 1880, and for Germany in 1780 have been taken from other tables given by Mulhall on pages 444 and 446 respectively. The estimated population of the United States in 1701, as given by Mulhall, has been added to the records for the other nations in 1680, and our census returns for 1790 to the corresponding figures for 1780. The writer has not been able to

¹ "Dictionary of Statistics," 4th ed., 1898, p. 441.

find any record of the German population earlier than 1786. Roughly speaking, we may say that the totals given in the preceding table represent the population of the leading nations of the world during the fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth and nine-

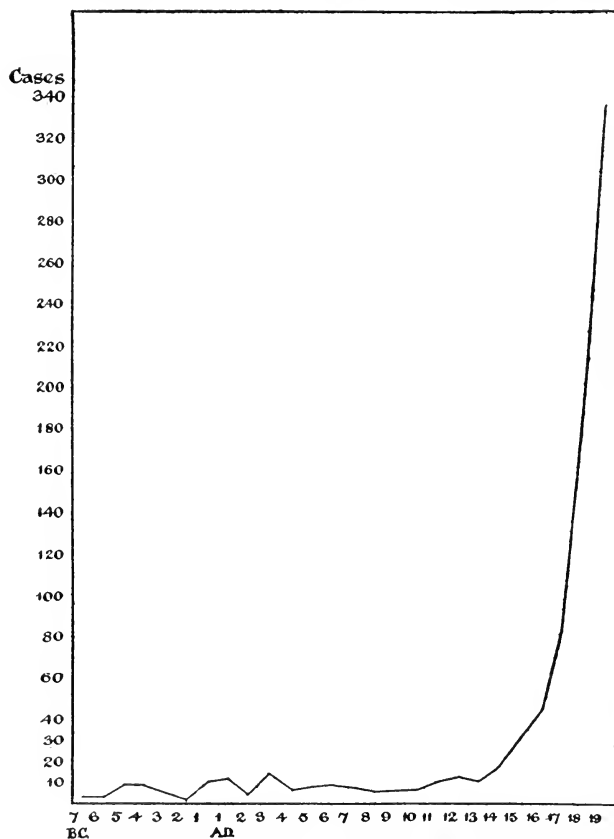


FIG. 1. Showing the Distribution of Eminent Women Through the Centuries.

teenth centuries respectively. Since 28 of the 32 eminent women of the fifteenth century, 43 of the 45 of the sixteenth century, 67 of the 84 of the seventeenth century, 187 of the 213 of the eighteenth century, and 287 of the 335 of the nineteenth century were natives

of the eight countries in this table, we are able to compute the eminent women per ten million of population produced during the last five centuries by the leading nations. We may then say from the following table, that while the number of eminent women produced by England, France, Russia, Austria, Italy, Spain, Germany and the United States increased from 28 in the fifteenth century to 187 in the eighteenth century, the ratio of eminent women per ten million of population also increased from 6.1 to 15.3 in the same period. Those who refuse to lose faith in woman's ability may find encouragement in the fact that the gain of the rate per ten million of population of the sixteenth century over the fifteenth was 19.6 per cent.; of the seventeenth over the sixteenth, 27.3 per cent.; of the eighteenth century over the seventeenth, 64.5 per cent. An interesting conjecture is whether the complete record for the nineteenth century will give a gain per cent. over that of the eighteenth century correlative with the increased social and educational advantages which women have attained.

Century	Population of Principal Nations	No. of Eminent Women per 10,000,000 of Population
15	45,900,000	6.1
16	58,250,000	7.3
17	71,929,000	9.3
18	122,205,000	15.3
19	326,260,222	8.7

Table III. shows the distribution of distinguished women and distinguished men in periods of half centuries, the figures for the men being taken from the previously quoted article by Professor Cattell. In comparing the distribution of eminent men and eminent women through the centuries, three facts must be borne in mind. (1) One thousand eminent men were studied, and only eight hundred and sixty-eight women, so the male curve might be expected at all points to rise higher than the female. (2) The eminent men represent a much higher degree of selection than the women. (3) The study of eminent men was made in 1903 and no living persons were included. These facts do not, however, make it impossible for us to note certain similarities and dissimilarities.

The curves for the eminent women and eminent men during the period of Greek supremacy are similar. The male curve for the Roman period is much more regular than the female. The last half-century of the pre-Christian era which produced more eminent Roman men than any other, produced but one eminent Roman woman. The lines cross for the first time in the second half of the third century after Christ. From the sixth to the eleventh century

TABLE III

DISTRIBUTION OF EMINENT MEN AND EMINENT WOMEN BY PERIODS OF HALF CENTURIES

Half Century	No. of Eminent Women	No. of Eminent Men
700-651 B.C.....	0	
650-601.....	3	
600-.....	1	5
550-.....	2	5
500-.....	5	7
450-.....	3	10
400-.....	4	10
350-.....	4	9
300-.....	2	3
250-.....	2	2
200-.....	1	5
150-.....	0	5
100-.....	9	9
50-.....	1	18
A.D.-49.....	10	12
50-99.....	1	9
100-.....	3	10
150-.....	1	3
200-.....	6	9
250-.....	8	6
300-.....	1	10
350-.....	5	4
400-.....	4	2
450-.....	3	4
500-.....	7	1
550-.....	1	1
600-.....	5	1
650-.....	2	1
700-.....	2	2
750-.....	3	1
800-.....	3	2
850-.....	3	1
900-.....	2	2
950-.....	4	3
1000-.....	6	5
1050-.....	3	9
1100-.....	4	15
1150-.....	8	8
1200-.....	4	12
1250-.....	6	6
1300-.....	9	10
1350-.....	8	11
1400-.....	10	17
1450-.....	22	57
1500-.....	27	45
1550-.....	18	49
1600-.....	48	88
1650-.....	36	68
1700-.....	70	125
1750-.....	143	241
1800-.....	272	62
1850-.....	63	
Total.....	868	1000

the number of women equals or exceeds the number of men. With few exceptions, the eminent women of these centuries were sovereigns, abbesses and saints, or belong to the groups "Marriage" and "Birth." If the eminent women were selected as rigidly as the eminent men, the position of the curves through these centuries would undoubtedly be reversed. Of the later period, Professor Cattell writes: "In our curve there are three noticeable breaks. . . . Thus, in the fourteenth century there was a pause followed by a gradual improvement and an extraordinary fruition at the end of

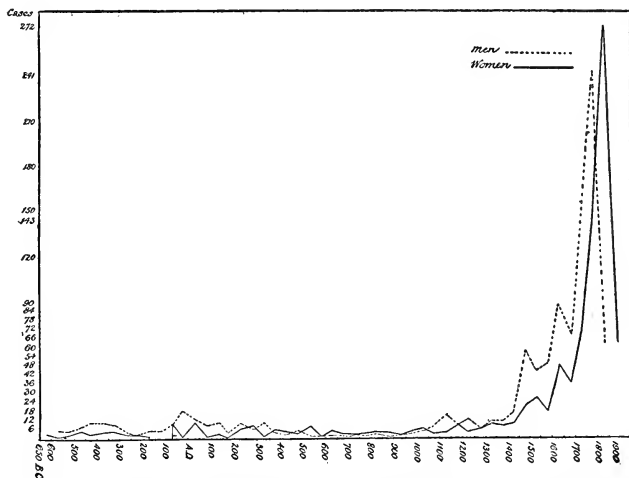


FIG. 2. Showing the Distribution of Eminent Women and Eminent Men in Periods of Half Centuries.

the fifteenth century. . . . There was then a pause in progress, until a century later England and France took the lead. . . . The latter part of the seventeenth century was a sterile period, followed by a revival culminating in the French Revolution." If we except the first half of the sixteenth century when the male curve fell and the female rose, the identical words might have been written of the eminent women. Whatever the factors in these centuries that cooperated to produce genius, they were effective in both sexes, though to a lesser degree in the one than in the other.

The number of cases of eminent women varies so greatly for the different centuries that it is impossible to plot a reliable curve of merit. However, if we take the average number of lines given

TABLE IV

DISTRIBUTION OF EMINENT WOMEN THROUGH THE CENTURIES BY NATIONS

	B.C.							A.D.							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
England	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
France	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germany	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
America	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rome	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	9	4	10	2	3	—	—	—
Austria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweden	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greece	2	1	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—
Scotland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Byzantium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	1
Holland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ireland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Egypt	—	—	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hungary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frankish Empire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	1
Poland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denmark	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bavaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Bohemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persia	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arabia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
Belgium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Briton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Flanders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norway	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roumania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Visigoths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Macedon	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armenia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thuringia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Burgundy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Africa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
China	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuela	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ostrogoths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Wales	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total	3	3	8	8	4	1	10	11	4	14	6	7	8	7	5

TABLE IV

DISTRIBUTION OF EMINENT WOMEN THROUGH THE CENTURIES BY NATIONS

A.D.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Total	
—	—	1	2	—	1	3	12	16	59	82	178	England
—	—	1	2	2	3	13	16	35	55	43	170	France
—	4	1	1	2	—	2	1	5	45	51	114	Germany
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	67	75	America
1	1	1	2	3	3	7	10	8	7	17	60	Italy
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	Rome
—	—	—	2	1	—	1	2	—	4	14	24	Austria
—	—	—	1	—	2	4	3	4	2	7	23	Spain
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	9	6	20	Russia
—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	3	9	16	Sweden
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	15	Greece
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	8	3	14	Scotland
1	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	Byzantium
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	6	11	Holland
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	9	Ireland
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	Egypt
—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	5	9	Hungary
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	Frankish Empire
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	7	Poland
—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	6	Denmark
1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	5	Bavaria
1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	5	Bohemia
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	Persia
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	4	Switzerland
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	4	Portugal
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	Arabia
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Belgium
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Briton
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	Flanders
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Norway
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Roumania
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Visigoths
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Macedon
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Armenia
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Thuringia
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Burgundy
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	Africa
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	China
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Canada
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Venezuela
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Ostrogoths
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Wales
6	6	9	12	10	17	32	45	84	213	335	868	

to the women of the different centuries, we find, considering only the centuries in which ten or more eminent women were born, these results:

Century	Average No. of Lines	No. Cases on which Average is Based
16	72.72	45
15	61.55	32
18	45.95	213
14	43.48	17
1 B.C.	40.73	10
17	39.01	84
19	37.22	335
3	36.26	14
12	35.87	12
13	28.43	10
1	27.68	11

If we may accept these averages as indices of merit, it is quite clearly shown that in no period of history have women equalled in ability those of the Renaissance. The seventeenth century produced women of lesser ability than did the sixteenth; in the eighteenth century they tended toward, but did not reach, the mark set two centuries earlier. The figures for the recent centuries are influenced by the fact that women of a comparatively low degree of eminence are mentioned in the encyclopedias, and have thus been admitted to our list. Women of a similar grade of ability who lived several centuries earlier have been forgotten. This fact merely emphasizes what we have previously pointed out, namely, the greater degree of inaccuracy in our results as we approach our own generation.

Distribution of the Eminent Women by Nationality

The number of eminent women produced by forty-two different nations during the centuries is shown in Table IV. England has furnished eight more distinguished women than France. Germany ranks third with 114; America, only two centuries old, is fourth. Italy produced 60, Rome 41, Austria 24, and Spain 23 eminent women. Russia claims 20, Sweden 16, Greece 15, and Scotland 14. Twelve of the eminent women belong to the Byzantine Empire, 11 to Holland, and 9 to Ireland. Twenty-seven nations each produced fewer than ten eminent women.

Of the seventy-five American women of ability it is interesting to note that 20 were born in Massachusetts, 15 in New York, 7 in England. Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania each claim 4; 3 are natives of South Carolina, and 3 of Ohio; 2 were born in Illinois. Ireland, Canada, the District of Columbia, Maryland, Tennessee, Virginia, Vermont, Alabama, and California

each produced one eminent woman. In other words, New England has produced 33, or more than twice as many as New York; 9 are of foreign birth, and 8 are southern women. Only one eminent American woman was born west of the Mississippi River. Our figures thus accord with those of Professor Cattell² who found the birth rate of American scientific men to be "108.8 per million population in Massachusetts, and 86.9 in Connecticut, decreasing continually at greater distances from this center."

In the production of eminent men the order given by Professor Cattell is France, Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Rome, Greece, America, Spain, Switzerland, Holland, Sweden, and Russia. The relative positions of France and England are reversed in the two studies. In both instances, Germany ranks third. America is changed from seventh on the list of eminent men to fourth on the list of eminent women. It is quite probable that America as a land which spells opportunity is particularly applicable to women. It must also be remembered that for this study women have had more than an additional generation in which to gain recognition. Another fact to be considered is that for the selection of eminent men two English and one American encyclopedia were used, and for the women, the order was reversed. Switzerland and Holland rank proportionately higher in the production of eminent men than eminent women. They are replaced on our list by Austria and Scotland.

The relative number of eminent women produced by England, France, Germany, America, and Italy at different periods is shown in the accompanying curve (Fig. 3). In the fifteenth century, France and Italy were leading in the number of eminent women; by the beginning of the sixteenth century, France was declining, and England had surpassed them both. But England had a subsequent fall, and France a rapid rise, at the beginning of the seventeenth century. Later in the century, France declined again; England gained; the German curve rose rapidly; and the Italian remained very low. Of the five modern nations which have contributed the largest number of eminent women, France is the only one for whom the incomplete records of the nineteenth century show a decline in the number of eminent women over the eighteenth century. We quote as peculiarly applicable to the eminent women what Professor Cattell said regarding the eminent men, "The French Revolution brought into prominence many men not truly great, and the position then attained by France is not held in the nineteenth century." The figures for the nineteenth century reveal

² "A Statistical Study of American Men of Science," *Science*, N. S., Vol. 24, No. 621, pp. 658-665; No. 622, pp. 699-707; No. 623, pp. 732-742, 1906.

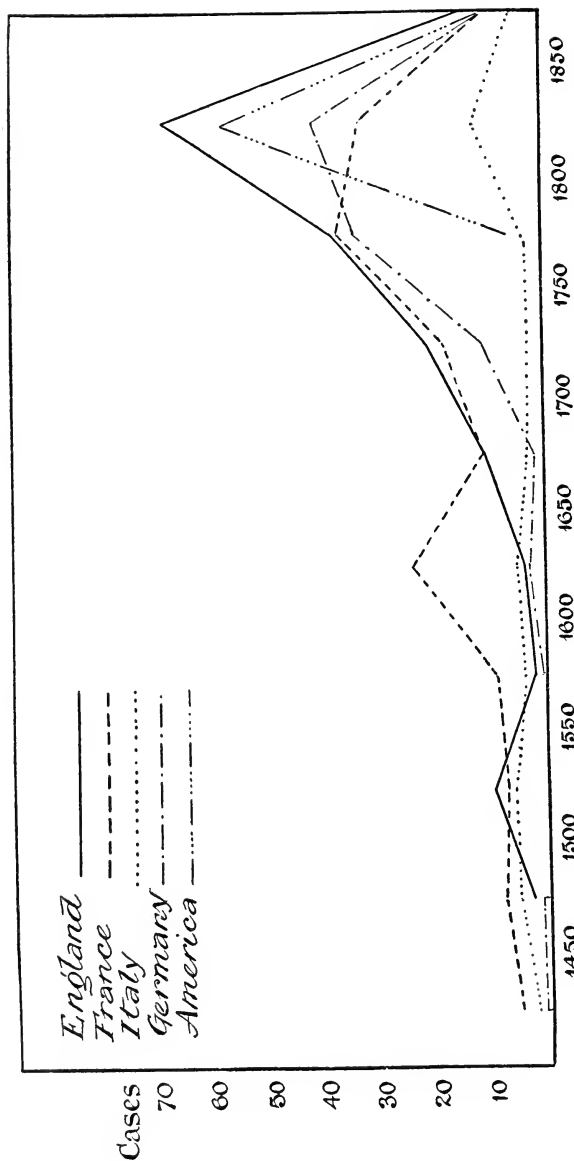


FIG. 3. Showing the Number of Eminent Women Produced in Recent Centuries by the Leading Nations.

a third period of Italian activity, chiefly in music and literature. In so far as the data for the last century are reliable, America gives greater promise for the immediate future than any other nation. These curves show quite distinctly that the high degree of merit attained by the women of the Renaissance was due to the ability of the English, French, and Italians.

Yet more significant, in one sense, than the above figures, are the ones given below in Table V., and shown graphically in Fig. 4, where the record of these same five nations through the same centuries has been computed according to the number of eminent women per ten million of population. Mulhall's table, previously quoted, was used as the basis of this computation.

TABLE V
NUMBER OF EMINENT WOMEN PER TEN MILLION OF POPULATION

	1480	1580	1680	1780	1880
England.....	8.1	26.0	28.9	73.0	31.5
France.....	10.3	11.1	18.6	21.9	11.4
Italy.....	7.6	9.0	6.9	5.4	5.8
Germany.....				29.3	11.2
America.....				15.2	13.3

From the point of view of the number of eminent women per ten million of population, France is not the only nation whose nineteenth century ratio fails to equal that of the eighteenth. Germany, and especially England, have failed signally in this respect. Italy is the only one of the five modern nations which at present shows a gain in ratio of eminent women according to population, in the last century over the previous one. She seems to be rising out of the trough of a curve, the crest of which was reached in her sixteenth century Renaissance. These figures emphasize the promising situation in America. In another half century, it will undoubtedly be seen that while our population increased from 3,930,000 in 1790 to 50,155,783 in 1880, there was a corresponding increase in the number of American women of ability per ten million of population. No more vital problem in connection with the social and educational life of woman could be propounded than the one revealed by these curves. Is the racial difference an important factor, or must one look to the social conditions and educational opportunities of the time for an explanation? Why is it that England, starting in the fifteenth century with the same ratio as Italy (8 eminent women per ten million of population) should rise in the eighteenth century to 73, while Italy fell to 5? Or, why has the English curve, which started lower than the French and equal with the Italian, towered, since the sixteenth century, so far above the remaining four? How

explain the fact that while France was so prominent in the eyes of the world in the eighteenth century, and her women had unusual opportunity to come into public notice, the number of eminent women on the basis of population being produced by Germany, and

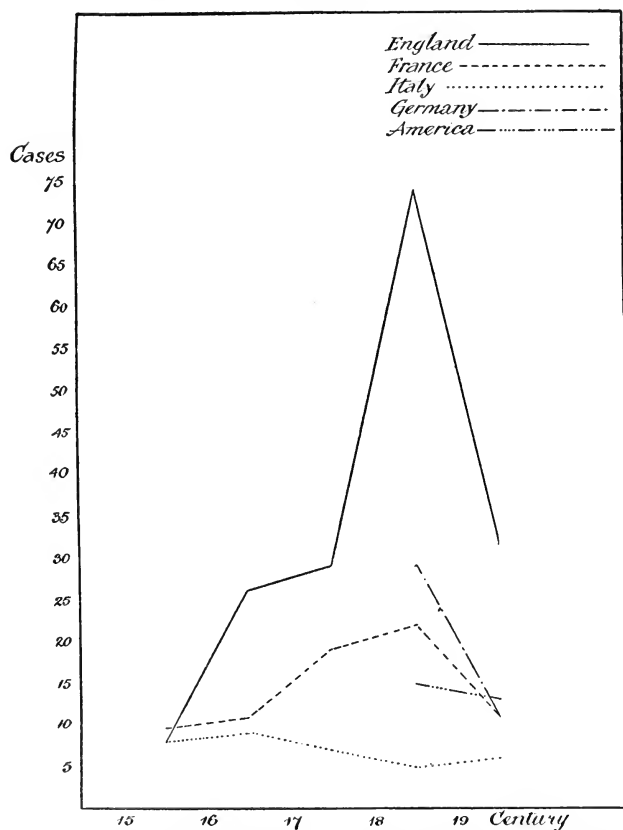


FIG. 4. Showing the Production of Eminent Women in Recent Centuries by the Leading Nations, on the Basis of Population.

especially by England, was far in excess of the number being produced by France? In America, the youngest of the five nations, what is there to explain our present position above Italy, Germany, and France, and second only to England? Or, to be more insistent,

what would a comparison of modern English and American conditions reveal that would determine that the latter should be second, instead of first, in the ratio of eminent women per ten million of population?

Using the same method for calculating the relative merit of the eminent women of different nations as was used in the case of the centuries, the following results were obtained. The table gives only the countries which have produced ten or more women of ability, and in each instance the number, on which the average is based, is recorded.

	MERIT OF NATIONS Average No. of Lines	No. of Cases on which Average is Based
Scotland.....	74.1	14
Russia.....	62.9	20
Spain.....	55.5	23
France.....	53.0	170
Sweden.....	48.3	16
England.....	47.7	178
Austria.....	41.7	24
Italy.....	37.4	60
Greece.....	36.8	15
Germany.....	35.9	114
Byzantium.....	35.5	12
Holland.....	30.2	11
America.....	30.0	75
Rome.....	28.5	41

It is, perhaps, in accordance with popular opinion that Scotch ability is rated so high, though it is evident that the great merit of Mary Stuart has unduly influenced that of the entire group. Possibly many of us need to readjust our conceptions of Russian and Spanish women in order to accept these figures. In this connection, the method of selecting the list of eminent women must be borne in mind. No Russian or Spanish sources were used, hence any representatives of these countries which would find mention in three foreign encyclopedias would necessarily be most distinguished. On the other hand, England, France, Germany, and America, having the largest number of cases, suffer a reduction in average of merit because of the greater or less number of women included who barely come within the limits of our standard of eminence. With these influences in mind, it may be most accurate to say that, since the four nations above mentioned, England, France, Germany, and America, are affected more or less similarly, that the figures showing the relative ability of their able women are more accurate when considered independent of those given for other nations.

Distribution of Eminent Women by Occupations

Accustomed as we are to thinking of the sphere of woman as a limited one, it is interesting to note that the 868 women became eminent in twenty-nine lines of activity, if some of the designations in Table VI. can be dignified by such a term. In making this

TABLE VI

Cases		Cases	
Literature.....	337	Reformer.....	9
Marriage.....	87	Dancer.....	6
Religion.....	64	Immortalized in literature....	6
Sovereign.....	59	Patron of learning.....	6
Actress.....	56	Beauty.....	6
Music.....	49	Educator.....	3
Birth.....	39	Revolutionist.....	2
Mistress.....	29	Misfortune.....	2
Scholar.....	20	Traveler.....	2
Political influence or ability...	19	Adventuress.....	2
Artist.....	17	Physician.....	2
Philanthropy.....	12	Fortune teller.....	1
Tragic fate.....	11	Criminal.....	1
Heroine.....	10	Conjugal devotion.....	1
Motherhood.....	10	Total.....	868

classification, it has been impossible to eliminate a certain amount of personal judgment. In the remainder of the study, it has been my task to classify the information furnished by the encyclopedias, and other sources to which it has been necessary to appeal. But in attempting to group the women according to the activity in which they attained eminence, there has been considerable difficulty. In a large percentage of cases the encyclopedias state definitely that the woman in question was a poet, or a philanthropist, or was famed for her unusual beauty. In this respect, the German authorities are especially clear. But in many instances the same woman is an actress and a writer of dramas; or, she may have been influential in the political situation of her time, and, if so, was probably the mistress of a king. While it would have been possible to put the same woman in more than one group, it seemed unwise to do so, because of the confusion thus arising from the increased numbers. Where this overlapping obtained, I have tried in each instance to decide, on the basis of the information at command, which was *the* thing to which her eminence was due. Not every one would agree with all my decisions. For instance, the romantic life and tragic fate of the eminent Queen of Scots, or the fact that she is on the martyrs' roll of the church might readily be considered determining factors. I have decided that the fact that she was a queen was the cause of her being sent to the guillotine, and her

beauty and romantic adventures might never have been known in history had they been dissociated from her royal personage. Hence, I have classed her as a sovereign. Jeanne d'Arc might well be called a heroine, but to me, her religion was the inspiration of her heroism, hence she is called a religious enthusiast. Illustrations of a similar nature might be multiplied.

The classification is not wholly satisfactory, but it serves a certain purpose. The group designated "Literature" includes a number of scholars, who, because they published the results of their work, are called authors. Those under "Marriage" are, for the most part, the wives of kings. The group "Sovereigns" includes regents as well as those reigning in their own right.

337 women, or 38.8 per cent. of the entire group, won their eminence by the use of the pen. It is probable that woman has had more opportunity in literature than in any other line of work. Her actions have been restricted in various degrees at different times, and in different localities, and, to a certain extent, her thought has been regulated. It is, undoubtedly, her innate right to reign supreme over her feelings. Our figures bear us out in this, in that the analysis of the group of writers in the following table shows a large per cent. of feminine literature to be of an emotional or imaginative nature. In this classification, which does not include all writers because of lack of information, a woman is counted more than once, according to the nature of her productions.

TABLE VII
CLASSIFICATION OF EMINENT WRITERS

Nature of Work	No. of Cases	Nature of Work	No. of Cases
Novels.....	117	Essay.....	3
Poetry.....	93	Woman question.....	2
Drama.....	11	Children's stories.....	2
Religious.....	7	Educational.....	2
Letters.....	7	Biography.....	2
Historical.....	7	Short story.....	2
Memoirs.....	5	Editorial.....	2
Critical.....	5	Fables.....	1
Translation.....	5	Scientific.....	1
Travel.....	4	Fairy tales.....	1
Moral.....	4	Socialistic.....	1
Miscellaneous.....	3		

If we neglect for the time being the groups "Marriage" and "Sovereigns," and admit that the mistresses are impossible to classify, we note that religion, the stage, and music all appeal to the emotions. These four groups aggregate 506 or 58.2 per cent. of the entire number of eminent women, before we reach the small

TABLE VIII
SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF OCCUPATIONS BY CENTURIES

	B.C.							A.D.							
	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Literature	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Marriage	1	—	2	2	1	—	4	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Religion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	1	3	2	5	1
Sovereign	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	1
Actress	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Music	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Birth	—	—	—	2	2	—	3	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	1
Mistress	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scholar	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Politics	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artist	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Philanthropy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tragic fate	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Heroine	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Motherhood	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Reformer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dancer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Immortalized in literature	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Patron of learning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beauty	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Educator	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Revolutionist	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Misfortune	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Traveler	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Physician	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Adventuress	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conjugal devotion	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fortune teller	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.....	3	3	8	7	4	1	10	11	4	15	6	7	8	7	5

group of scholars who have exercised the power of reason. Add to this, the artists and dancers as further illustrations of emotional activity, and we see that the common concept of woman as a creature of feeling rather than a creature of reason may not be without foundation. If this conception is just, our classification tends to show that when woman has attained eminence, it has not been in spite of her femininity, but rather because of it.

Table VIII. gives the distribution of the activities of eminent women through the twenty-six centuries. As remote as the seventh century before Christ women have become eminent in literature. This early work is poetry and undoubtedly represents the outburst of genius rather than the result of training. In the early centuries, a woman might be born to eminence, and in a few instances she was allowed to govern, but a large percentage of the

TABLE VIII
SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF OCCUPATIONS BY CENTURIES

A.D.												
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Total	
—	1	1	1	—	2	4	5	25	107	184	337	Literature
1	2	1	4	3	3	7	7	6	18	12	87	Marriage
1	1	2	3	3	3	4	8	5	5	4	64	Religion
2	1	2	2	1	5	6	9	9	5	9	59	Sovereign
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	19	33	56	Actress
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	43	49	Music
1	—	1	—	1	1	2	—	4	9	7	39	Birth
—	—	—	1	—	1	4	4	9	6	—	29	Mistress
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	5	20	Scholar
1	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	8	2	1	19	Politics
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	3	8	17	Artist
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	8	12	Philanthropy
—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	2	—	11	Tragic fate
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	2	10	Heroine
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	10	Motherhood
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	9	Reformer
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	6	Dancer
—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	4	—	6	Immortal in lit.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	6	Patron of learning
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	6	Beauty
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	Educator
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	Revolutionist
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	Misfortune
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	Traveler
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	Physician
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	Adventuress
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Conjugal devotion
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	Fortune teller
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Criminal
6	6	9	12	10	17	32	45	84	213	335	868	

names that have come down to us as late as the sixteenth century are those of women who were wives of men more distinguished than themselves. The Christian religion made a strong appeal to womanhood, and no century has been without its representative in this field. Mr. Havelock Ellis³ cites, in a discussion of the part played by women in the religious history of the world, a certain "Dictionary of Religions" as authority for the statement that of 600 religious sects, only seven were founded by women. In the group of 64 eminent women classed under "Religion" in our study, five were founders of sects known respectively as Christian Science, the Buchanites, the Southcottians, the Countess of Huntingdon's Connection, and the Shakers. In addition, Saint Clara founded the Franciscan Order of Nuns; Saint Theresa, the Barefooted

³ "Man and Woman," p. 214.

TABLE IX

DISTRIBUTION OF ACTIVITIES IN DIFFERENT NATIONS

	England	France	Germany	America	Italy	Rome	Austria	Spain	Russia	Sweden	Greece	Scotland	Byz. Emp.	Holland	Ireland	Egypt	Hungary	Franks	Poland	Denmark	Bavaria
Literature	108	56	58	41	10	2	5	5	2	9	4	9	1	5	7	—	1	—	3	1	—
Marriage	13	10	14	—	3	13	5	4	5	1	1	—	4	—	—	1	1	—	1	3	2
Religion	9	7	3	2	7	10	1	3	2	1	3	2	—	—	1	—	2	5	—	—	—
Sovereign	6	4	4	—	6	—	4	7	7	1	—	1	4	2	—	1	1	1	—	1	3
Actress	13	21	8	7	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
Music	4	6	9	6	9	—	5	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Birth	2	12	3	—	4	4	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	2	—	—	—
Mistress	3	16	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Scholar	3	2	3	1	3	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Politics	2	11	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artist	2	3	1	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Philanthropy	7	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tragic fate	1	2	2	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heroine	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Mother	3	2	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reformer	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dancer	—	2	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Immortalized in literature	—	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Patron of learning	—	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beauty	1	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Educator	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Revolutionist	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Misfortune	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Traveler	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Adventure	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Physician	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fortune teller	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conjugal devotion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	178	170	114	75	60	41	24	23	20	16	15	14	12	11	9	9	9	8	7	6	5

Carmelites; Angela Merici, the Ursuline Order; and Jeanne Chantal, the Order of Visitation. Sixteen or one fourth of the group suffered martyrdom. Motherhood, heroism and beauty occur occasionally without reference to time or nationality. Actresses date only from the seventeenth century, and musicians from the eighteenth. The reformers, dancers, educators, revolutionists, travelers, and physicians are products of the last two centuries. For those who are interested in the problem of the modern woman the record for the nineteenth century ought to be of interest. 184 of the 335 women of the century are writers. The stage has been the stepping stone

TABLE IX

DISTRIBUTION OF ACTIVITIES IN DIFFERENT NATIONS

Bohemia	Persia	Switzerland	Portugal	Arabia	Belgium	Briton	Flanders	Norway	Roumania	Visigoths	Macedon	Armenia	Thuringia	Burgundy	Africa	China	Canada	Venezuela	Ostrogoths	Wales	
1	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	Literature
—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Marriage
1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	Religion
—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	Sovereign
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Actress
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	Music
1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Birth
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Mistress
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Scholar
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Politics
—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	Artist
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Philanthropy
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tragic fate
—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Heroine
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Motherhood
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Reformer
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dancer
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Immortalized in literature
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Patron of learning
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Beauty
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Educator
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Revolutionist
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Misfortune
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Traveler
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Adventure
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Physician
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Fortune teller
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Conjugal devotion
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Criminal
5	4	4	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	868

to eminence for more than eight times as many women as became noted because of their religion. If, however, we allow a broad interpretation of religion to include social service, and thus combine the groups "Reformers" and "Philanthropists" with the group "Religion," the ratio is 33 to 19. Forty-three of the eminent women of the century are musicians; eight are artists. There are five scholars. Of the seven women born to eminence in the last century, five are near relatives of Napoleon I., the most eminent man of history.

Table IX. shows how the different nations have contributed to

the various lines of activity. 108 of the 337 writers were English, 58 were German, 56 French, 41 American, 10 Italian, 9 Swedish, 9 Scotch, and 7 Irish.

Rome furnished 10 of the Christian martyrs. Aside from Rome, England, France and Italy have produced most of the saints of history. Seven of the great queens were Spanish, and 7 Russian, 6 were English and 6 Italian, 4 were French, 4 German and 4 Austrian. Twenty-one of the 56 actresses were French, and 13 English. America has produced one less than Germany, which claims 8. Germany and Italy have led in musicians with 9 each. France and America follow second with 6 each. Austria has produced 5. It has been in France more than in any other country that women have been born to greatness. Only seven nations are represented in the group "Mistresses," France producing 16 of the 29. England, Germany and Italy each claim 3 scholars. America has one, the astronomer, Maria Mitchell. French women have become eminent through politics more than the women of any other nation. The artists are scattered, France and Italy leading with 3 each. England has led in philanthropy as the work of woman; America follows second with only two other nations being represented, namely France and Germany. The social reformers comprise the largest group which belongs entirely to one nation. These 9 women were Americans. The movements in which they have chiefly distinguished themselves are anti-slavery, temperance, and woman's rights. Of the dancers, 2 were French, 2 Italian and 2 Austrian. Summarizing the table in another manner, we may say that English women have become eminent chiefly in literature, by marriage, religion, as sovereigns, actresses and philanthropists. French women are most numerous in the groups "Literature," "Marriage," "Religion," "Actress," "Birth," "Mistress" and "Political Influence." German women are most numerous in the groups "Literature," "Marriage," "Actress" and "Music." American women have gained eminence chiefly as writers, actresses, musicians and reformers. Italian women are grouped largely under "Literature," "Religion," "Sovereign" and "Music." Spain is the only nation sufficiently represented to be considered which has produced more sovereigns than writers. The Austrian women are almost equally divided among "Literature," "Marriage," "Music" and "Sovereign." Swedish women have excelled in literature, as have also Scotch and Irish and Dutch. Woman's life was so restricted in the Greek and Roman periods that the representatives of these civilizations can fall in but a few groups.

Although 38.8 per cent. of the entire group of women became eminent in literature, it does not follow that in this line of work they

attained the highest degree of eminence. Table X. shows the average number of lines given to the different groups. The averages may be considered as indices of merit for the various occupations. The number of cases on which the average is based is indicated in each instance. The results show very clearly that it has been as sovereigns that women have become the most eminent. Second in rank, but reduced to almost one half the degree of distinction attained by the sovereigns is the group of politicians. Motherhood, based on fewer cases than either of the two previous groups, ranks third. This group of mothers, it must be remembered, does not include women who, besides having eminent sons or daughters, were themselves distinguished in some line of activity.

TABLE X
INDEX OF MERIT FOR OCCUPATIONS

	Average No. of Lines	No. of Cases on which Average is Based
Sovereign.....	112.10	59
Political influence.....	62.13	19
Motherhood.....	46.14	10
Mistress.....	46.09	29
Beauty.....	44.62	6
Religion.....	43.58	64
Tragic fate.....	42.83	11
Marriage.....	38.09	87
Patron of learning.....	37.60	6
Heroine.....	35.46	10
Scholar.....	35.35	20
Artist.....	34.54	17
Reformer.....	32.29	9
Actress.....	32.02	56
Literature.....	29.74	337
Immortalized in literature.....	29.30	6
Music.....	27.46	49
Birth.....	27.45	39
Dancer.....	22.15	6

Such women fall in the several groups in which they achieved fame. This group is comprised of those women whose only claim to eminence is their motherhood. Undoubtedly, they were very capable women. Typical illustrations are Saint Monica, the mother of Saint Augustine, and Lætitia Bonaparte, the mother of the first Emperor. The mistresses—which group includes the early Greek courtesans—rank high, and justly so. Our standards have changed, and while our moral sense may be offended at seeing twenty-nine eminent women so classified, we are led to believe that, in many instances, these women, whatever their morals, were intellectually among the most capable of their sex. Restricted by

the social customs of their times, they found in this relation an opportunity to meet and associate with men of their own intellectual power. Were it not so, it scarcely seems probable that mere beauty or pleasing personality which fascinated some weak-minded king could have been sufficient reason for the high degree of merit which history has accorded them.

Three of the artists were sculptors—one French, one English and one American. The group ranks comparatively low in merit. However, if we consider the groups of activity in which women have actually done things—attained their eminence by genuine labor—of the groups sufficiently large in size to expect accuracy in results, we note that the artists rank higher than the actresses, writers, or musicians. In this last group are two composers, one violinist, and three pianists. The remainder are singers. A possible explanation of the very low degree of merit accorded the musicians is the fact that 43 of the 49 belong to the nineteenth century, and of these 43, 20 are living at the present time, so their merit is not yet accurately determined.

The merit of George Sand, Madame de Staël, Madame de Sévigné, George Eliot, Mrs. Browning, Mrs. Stowe, and Charlotte Brontë is not sufficient, when grouped with so many writers of less ability, to bring the average for the group "Literature" to more than 29.74.

CHAPTER III

MARRIAGE OF EMINENT WOMEN

The Unmarried Group

CONSIDERABLE interest always attaches to the wives of eminent men, and to the husbands of eminent women. Personally, we do not believe that, with rational people, love is blind, hence it seems that a study of the marriage relations of this group of eminent women ought to reveal information, not only interesting, but valuable in throwing light on certain social and psychological problems. We must remember in this connection, however, that one current definition of genius does not always grant the rationality of the individual.

It has been difficult to collect data regarding marriages of the eminent women. The encyclopedias furnish very scanty information on this point, particularly in cases where the husband is more or less obscure. Therefore, it has been necessary to consult, in addition, the "International Encyclopedia," the "Dictionary of National Biography," "People of the Period," by A. T. Camden Pratt, "Bio-Bibliography des Femmes Célèbres," "Cyclopedia of Female Biography," by Adams, "The Green Room Book," "Celebrities of the Century," by Lloyd C. Sanders, "A Woman of the Century," by Mary Livermore, Stanton's "Menology of England and Wales," Baker's "Biographical Dictionary of Musicians," Grove's "Dictionary of Music and Musicians," "Who's Who in the Theatre," "Men of the Time," "Who's Who," "Wer Ist's," and numerous biographies and magazine articles. This effort has not yielded complete returns, for there still remains a list of ninety-three eminent women whom I am unable to classify either as married or unmarried. I have endeavored to recognize only lawful marriages; *liaisons* are not considered. Four morganatic unions are included. In cases where authorities give contradictory data, I have assigned the woman to the unknown list. There are fourteen mistresses in this group, and nineteen artists, including in that term in this instance actresses, dancers, musicians, and painters. Thirty-eight women on this list are writers most of whom belong to the recent centuries. Undoubtedly the domestic relations of some of these women are unknown to history; for others, the information exists, and it is only due to the writer's inability to secure it that the woman is unclassified.

One hundred and forty-two or 16.3 per cent. of the entire number of eminent women have not married. This is an interesting group. 49.2 per cent. of the unmarried eminent women belong to the nineteenth century. 72.5 per cent. were born in the last two centuries. There is, of course, the possibility that some of our contemporary women of distinction may yet marry, and thus reduce this ratio. The number of cases born in earlier centuries is too few to give definite results, but the following table tends to show an increasing incompatibility through the last two hundred years between eminence and marriage, until, in the nineteenth century, one distinguished woman in every five has chosen to work and live alone.

DISTRIBUTION OF UNMARRIED EMINENT WOMEN

Century	No. of Cases	Per Cent. of the Total Number of Cases of the Century
19	70	20.8
18	33	15.4
17	8	9.5
16	7	15.5
15	3	
14	2	
12	1	
8	1	
7	2	
5	2	
4	1	
3	10	71.4
5 B.C.	1	
7 "	1	
Total.....		142

While nineteen different nations are represented in this group of unmarried eminent women, eighty-five or 59.8 per cent. of them are English and American. England has twenty-one more unmarried eminent women than America, but the figures for the latter country are the more significant, since in terms of per cent. they mean that, of the total number of distinguished women produced by England, 29.7 per cent. have not married; whereas, in America, the ratio is 42.6 per cent. It is a pertinent question whether our women realize that in attaining eminence nearly one half the number sacrifice their own homes and families. We must, however, confess a certain unfairness in this comparison of the two countries, for American women are recognized as eminent on the merit of work they have accomplished. Among the total number of 178 eminent English women there are thirteen who are classed in the group "Marriage," two under "Birth" and one under "Beauty."

TABLE XI
DISTRIBUTION OF UNMARRIED EMINENT WOMEN

Nation	No. of Cases	Per Cent. of Total Number of Cases of the Nation
England.....	53	29.7
America.....	32	42.6
France.....	9	5.2
Italy.....	8	13.3
Rome.....	7	17.0
Germany.....	6	5.2
Greece.....	5	
Sweden.....	4	
Spain.....	3	
Flanders.....	2	
Russia.....	2	
Ireland.....	2	
Scotland.....	2	
Austria.....	2	
Wales.....	1	
Briton.....	1	
Frankish Empire.....	1	
Portugal.....	1	
Holland.....	1	

TABLE XII
OCCUPATION OF UNMARRIED EMINENT WOMEN

Occupation	No. of Cases	Per Cent. of Total No. of Cases in that Occupation
Literature.....	68	20.1
Religion.....	29	45.3
Scholar.....	7	35.0
Philanthropy.....	7	58.3
Artist.....	5	29.4
Reformer.....	4	44.4
Sovereign.....	3	
Actress.....	3	
Tragic fate.....	3	
Circumstance.....	2	
Educator.....	2	
Immortalized in literature...	1	
Musie.....	1	
Traveler.....	1	
Physician.....	1	
Mistress.....	1	
Dancer.....	1	
Heroine.....	1	
Revolutionist.....	1	
Birth.....	1	
Total.....	142	

TABLE XIII

No. of Lines	Cases Married	Cases Unmarried
- 9.99	19	4
10-19.99	145	31
20	133	39
30	99	20
40	76	17
50	53	5
60	22	4
70	17	5
80	17	9
90	10	1
100	13	0
110	7	2
120	1	1
130	3	0
140	0	1
150	1	0
160	2	0
170	2	0
180	2	0
190	2	1
200	1	0
210	1	0
220	1	0
230	0	0
240	0	0
250	0	0
260 +	6	2
	633	142
	Married	Unmarried
Mode.....	15.0	25.0
Median.....	31.9	29.2
Average.....	44.0	44.8

If, for our present consideration, we eliminate these sixteen women, the ratio which the fifty-three unmarried women is of the total number of English women of ability is 32.7.

The average number of lines devoted to the American women of this group is 30.01; to the English 44.36. The average for the French (109.30) is based on only nine cases, and hence is unduly influenced by the eminence of Jeanne d'Arc. The average number of lines for the women of Italy, Germany, and Rome is respectively 34.39, 27.68, and 23.82.

Our figures do not show that any one line of activity has appealed particularly to the unmarried group. Table XII. shows that sixty-eight were writers, and this is 20.1 per cent. or one fifth of the total group under "Literature." The ratio is higher in the case of scholars, but the instances are too few to give reliable results. The

same holds true of philanthropists. The group "Religion" deserves especial mention. While Christianity has always emphasized the sanctity of the marriage relation and the importance of the home, it has made an exception in the case of the clergy. Hence, twenty-nine of the sixty-four women of history made eminent by their religious convictions were unmarried. In addition to the celibacy of nuns, one other fact must be considered in this connection. It will be shown in Table XXXI. that the average age for the group of women designated "Religion" is 54.1 years, which is 6.7 years less than the average length of life for the entire group of 868 eminent women. This average is made possible by the fact that Saint Bridget, Mrs. Eddy, and a few others lived to a ripe old age. The group is comprised largely of young girls whose zeal for the Christian faith brought them to a death so premature that marriage could scarcely have been possible.

Two questions naturally arise in a consideration of this group of eminent women: (1) Were they, in their freedom from the duties and responsibilities of wifehood and motherhood, able to attain a higher degree of eminence than the women who married, and (2) were they longer lived. The first question is answered by Table XIII. which shows that the average number of lines devoted by

TABLE XIV
AGE AT DEATH

Age at Death	Married	Unmarried
-14.99	0	1
15-19.99	3	3
20	9	5
25	15	5
30	11	7
35	23	6
40	35	4
45	29	6
50	35	8
55	43	6
60	48	13
65	65	8
70	56	14
75	47	8
80	43	6
85	17	6
90	7	8
95	0	1
	Unmarried	Married
Mode.....	72.5	67.5
Median.....	62.5	64.5
Average.....	59.5	61.4

the encyclopedias to the unmarried eminent women is 44.8; to the married 44.0. The median in the former case is 29.2; in the latter, 31.8. Whether we consider the median or the average as the

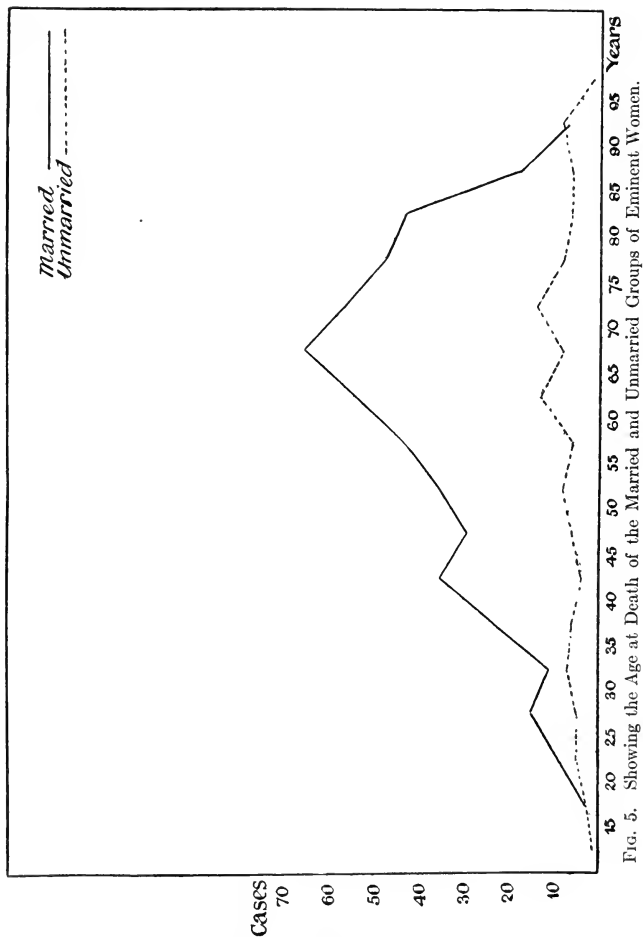


FIG. 5. Showing the Age at Death of the Married and Unmarried Groups of Eminent Women.

index of merit it is seen that marriage has not been a potent factor in increasing or decreasing the degree of eminence attained by women.

Table XIV. shows that the married women of ability lived to

an average age of 61.4 years, which is 1.9 years longer than the average for the unmarried eminent women. Eighteen per cent. of the unmarried, and eight per cent. of the married women of distinction died before they were thirty-five. These figures are misleading, however, since some women marry later than thirty-five. It is impossible to know in how many instances marriage was prevented by early death. It is probably sufficient to invalidate the significance of the difference of 1.9 years of the average age of the two groups. Eighteen per cent. of the unmarried, and fourteen per cent. of the married eminent women lived to be over eighty. Both the youngest woman in the total group of 868, Saint Agnes, the martyr, aged thirteen, and the oldest, Caroline Herschel, the astronomer, aged ninety-eight, were unmarried.

Eminent Women Who Married Eminent Men

Two hundred and fifty-nine of the distinguished women married men sufficiently eminent to be recorded in three or more of the six encyclopedias used in collecting the list of women. The number of lines accorded these 268 men was counted and submitted to the same system of standardization as that described for the women. Napoleon I., Peter the Great, Henry IV. of France, Philip II. of

TABLE XV

Name	No. of Times Married	Husband more Eminent than Herself	Husband less Eminent
Mary Stuart.....	3		1" 2" 3"
Madame de Maintenon.....	2	2"	1"
Eleanor of Aquitaine.....	2	1" 2"	
Octavia.....	2	2"	1"
Arsinoë.....	2	1" 2"	
Agrippina II.....	3	3"	1"
Catherine Parr.....	4	3"	4"
Julia.....	3	2" 3"	1"
Louise, Countess of Albany.....	2	1" 2"	
Anne of Brittany.....	2	1" 2"	
Eudocia Macrembolitissa.....	2		1" 2"
Fulvia.....	3	1" 3"	2"
Therese Huber.....	2	1" 2"	
Margaret Tudor of Scotland.....	3	1"	2"
Marozia.....	3		1" 3"
Marie Pauline Bonaparte.....	2	1" 2"	
Poppæa Sabina.....	3	2" 3"	
Zoe II.....	4	4"	1" 2" 3"
Mary of France.....	2	1" 2"	
Karoline Schelling.....	3	2" 3"	
Louise de Lorraine Conti.....	2	2"	1"
Atossa.....	3	1" 3"	2"

Spain, Mark Antony, Nero, Philip II. of France, Claudius, Louis XII. of France, Ptolemy I., and Chilperic I. were each married to two of the eminent women. Five of the wives of Henry VIII. of England are included in our list of distinguished women. On the other hand, twenty-two of the women married more than one husband sufficiently eminent to fall within our classification. These women are given in the preceding table (No. XV.).

The eminent husbands are arranged in order of merit in Table XVI. The number preceding each name is the one which denotes the position of his wife in the list of the 868 eminent women. The word "more" or "less" indicates the relation of the eminence of the husband to that of his wife. The last column of figures represents the total number of lines accorded the husbands in the encyclopedias. This is not a list of the most eminent men of history, but merely a list of men of ability who happened to marry the women whom we have designated as eminent. A large percentage of these names, however, occurs in Professor Cattell's list of one thousand eminent men. This means that in some cases genius has mated with genius, but it also means, in other cases, that it is the eminence of the husband that has given the wife a place in our list of distinguished women where she is grouped under "Marriage."

TABLE XVI
THE LIST OF EMINENT HUSBANDS

No.	No. of Wife	Name	More or Less Eminent than Wife	Total No. of Lines
1	17	Napoleon I.	more	2613.48
	60	Napoleon I.	"	2613.48
2	692	Mohammed.	"	1470.04
3	682	Julius Cæsar.	"	1168.47
4	160	Luther, Martin.	"	1095.07
5	362	Alexander the Great.	"	912.93
6	405	Frederick the Great.	"	840.63
7	457	Socrates.	"	776.30
8	46	Napoleon III.	"	738.68
9	833	Charles the Great.	"	577.18
10	391	Shelley, Percy Bysshe.	"	576.65
11	291	Augustus Cæsar.	"	510.34
12	102	Charles I. of England.	"	503.59
13	16	Louis XIV. of France.	"	453.12
	367	Louis XIV. of France.	"	453.12
14	594	Schelling, Friedrich W. J. von.	"	451.81
15	288	William I. of Germany.	"	429.58
16	41	Peter the Great.	"	406.30
	587	Peter the Great.	"	406.30
17	429	Guizot, François P.	"	398.97
18	323	Charles II. of England.	"	376.67

TABLE XVI.—*Continued*
THE LIST OF EMINENT HUSBANDS

No.	No. of Wife	Name	More or Less Eminent than Wife	Total No. of Lines
19	27	Henry VIII. of England.....	more	367.74
	36	Henry VIII. of England.....	"	367.74
	281	Henry VIII. of England.....	"	367.74
	372	Henry VIII. of England.....	"	367.74
	432	Henry VIII. of England.....	"	367.74
20	649	Constantine the Great.....	"	355.73
21	530	Gustavus Adolphus.....	"	347.61
22	478	William II. of Germany.....	"	338.93
23	215	William III. of England.....	"	328.34
24	582	Marcus Aurelius Antoninus.....	"	316.52
25	839	Alexander I. of Russia.....	"	314.10
26	33	Henry IV. of France.....	"	313.66
	112	Henry IV. of France.....	"	313.66
27	603	Louis Philippe I. of France.....	"	312.06
28	142	Francis Joseph of Austria.....	"	305.71
29	9	Louis XVI. of France.....	"	297.52
30	293	Murat, Joachim.....	"	295.04
31	80	Justinian I.....	"	286.97
32	136	John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough....	"	284.24
33	398	Schumann, Robert A.....	"	280.19
34	12	Philip II. of Spain.....	"	277.74
	597	Philip II. of Spain.....	"	277.74
35	35	Frederick William III. of Prussia.....	"	268.87
36	807	Alexander II. of Russia.....	"	266.04
37	199	Mark Antony.....	"	260.23
	366	Mark Antony.....	"	260.23
38	641	Francis I. of France.....	"	258.09
39	287	Maximilian I. of Germany.....	"	248.76
40	15	Browning, Robert.....	"	244.45
41	800	Frederick William I. of Prussia.....	"	242.35
42	621	James II. of England.....	"	242.11
43	450	Nero.....	"	241.53
	486	Nero.....	"	241.53
44	285	Tiberius.....	"	239.13
45	167	Louis XV. of France.....	"	237.43
46	54	Ferdinand V. of Castile and Aragon.....	"	234.58
47	644	Charles XIV. of Sweden (Bernadotte).....	"	230.13
48	594	Schlegel, August W. von.....	"	229.41
49	359	Frederick III. of Germany.....	"	225.67
50	286	Alferi, Vittorio.....	"	223.70
51	280	Necker, Jacques.....	"	222.13
52	105	George IV. of England.....	"	219.63
53	311	Philip II. of France.....	"	207.85
	548	Philip II. of France.....	"	207.85
54	192	Philip II. of Macedon.....	"	204.09
55	498	Philip IV. of France.....	"	195.95
56	580	Edward III. of England.....	"	194.65

TABLE XVI.—*Continued*
THE LIST OF EMINENT HUSBANDS

No.	No. of Wife	Name	More or Less Eminent than Wife	Total No. of Lines
57	128	Henry II. of England.....	more	181.42
58	180	George I. of England.....	"	177.41
59	495	Louis IX. of France.....	"	173.29
60	378	Cæsar Germanicus.....	"	165.47
61	519	Severus, Lucius Septimus.....	"	162.22
62	665	Belisarius.....	"	162.21
63	836	Edward VII. of England.....	"	160.96
64	72	Godwin, William.....	"	156.08
65	241	Ferdinand VII. of Spain.....	"	155.43
66	294	Otho I. of Germany.....	"	155.01
67	341	Ferdinand I. of the Two Sicilies.....	"	154.02
68	447	Valentinian III.....	"	151.03
69	464	Gottsched, Johann C.....	"	146.93
70	53	Bonaparte, Louis.....	"	146.08
71	381	Henry V. of England.....	"	144.34
72	204	Louis XIII. of France.....	"	143.75
73	183	Maximilian, Ferdinand Joseph of Mexico..	"	139.96
74	217	Charles VI. of France.....	"	139.27
75	39	Henry VI. of England.....	"	139.17
76	108	Girardin, Emile de.....	"	136.92
77	494	Clovis.....	"	133.70
78	261	Claudius, Tiberius Drusus Nero.....	"	129.56
	271	Claudius, Tiberius Drusus Nero.....	"	129.56
79	174	Henry V. of Germany.....	"	129.42
80	553	Louis I. Emperor of the West.....	"	129.39
81	297	Louis XII. of France.....	"	129.27
	564	Louis XII. of France.....	"	129.27
82	3	Albert, Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.....	less	128.77
83	837	Vespasian.....	more	127.79
84	675	Henry III. of Germany.....	"	120.29
85	788	Marcus Brutus.....	"	120.28
86	572	Ptolemy I.....	"	120.11
	802	Ptolemy I.....	"	120.11
87	18	Henry II. of France.....	less	119.77
88	292	Watts, George F.....	more	119.58
89	431	Varnhagen von Ense, Karl A.....	"	119.36
90	1	Earl of Bothwell.....	less	118.55
91	758	Dudley, Robert, Earl of Leicester.....	more	117.89
92	707	Henry VI. of Germany.....	"	117.75
93	278	Leopold I. of Belgium.....	"	116.03
94	540	Henry II. of Germany.....	"	114.46
95	860	Brentano, Clemens.....	"	108.55
96	799	Heiberg, Johann Ludwig.....	"	107.62
97	626	Kinkel, Joh. Gottfried.....	"	105.69
98	282	Philip V. of Spain.....	"	103.83
99	724	Humbert I. of Italy.....	"	101.78
100	809	Darius Hystaspes.....	"	101.71

TABLE XVI.—*Continued*
THE LIST OF EMINENT HUSBANDS

No.	No. of Wife	Name	More or Less Eminent than Wife	Total No. of Lines
101	285	Agrippa, Marcus Vipsanius	more	99.69
102	286	Stuart, Chas. Edw. (The Pretender)	"	99.24
103	258	Milan I. of Servia	"	98.14
104	23	Roland de la Platière, Jean Marie	less	96.35
105	297	Charles VIII. of France	more	93.93
106	309	Alfonso XII. of Spain	"	93.00
107	693	Fawcett, Henry	"	92.90
108	101	Arnim, Ludwig Achim von	"	89.56
109	809	Cambyses	"	89.32
110	709	Peter I. of Castile and Leon	"	88.82
111	316	Berry, Chas. Ferdinand d'Artois—Duc de	"	87.95
112	8	Francis I. of Germany	less	83.72
113	1	Darnley, Henry Stuart	"	83.70
114	380	Forster, Johann George	more	83.48
115	7	Peter III. of Russia	less	82.13
116	639	Antoninus Pius	more	81.87
117	579	Charles IV. of Spain	"	81.27
118	773	Othon I. of Greece	"	81.13
119	270	Tarquinius, Lucius Collatinus	"	79.14
120	740	Rattazzi, Urbano	"	76.14
121	81	Charles I. of Roumania	less	76.12
122	62	Lauzun, Antoine Nompars de Caumont— Duc de	"	75.89
123	16	Scarron, Paul	"	75.75
124	450	Otho, Marcus Salvius	more	74.32
125	756	Bassompierre, François de	"	74.10
126	828	Eastlake, Sir Charles Lock	"	73.94
127	131	James V. of Scotland	"	73.75
128	128	Louis VII. of France	"	72.52
129	512	Mundt, Theodore	"	71.67
130	358	Howitt, William	"	71.47
131	1	Francis II. of France	less	69.80
132	259	Ptolemy II.	more	67.85
133	728	Sigismund of Hungary	"	67.35
134	154	Howe, Samuel Gridley	"	67.33
135	725	Matthias, Corvinus	"	67.17
136	366	Clodius, Publius	"	66.57
137	713	William I. of Württemberg	"	63.62
138	283	Mendes, Catulle	"	63.56
139	546	Lamb, Wm. (Lord Melbourne)	"	63.52
140	259	Lysimachus of Thrace	"	63.39
141	126	Frederick V., Elector Palatine	less	63.13
142	254	Alessandro de Medici	more	62.03
143	298	Hall, Samuel Carter	"	61.97
144	317	Robinson, Edward	"	61.81
145	502	Favart, Charles Simon	"	61.08
146	318	Heiberg, Peter Andreas	"	60.82

TABLE XVI.—*Continued*
THE LIST OF EMINENT HUSBANDS

No.	No. of Wife	Name	More or Less Eminent than Wife	Total No. of Lines
147	342	Bonaparte, Carlo	more	60.49
148	117	Louis VIII. of France	less	59.35
149	201	Ernest Augustus, Elector of Hanover	more	59.24
150	723	Frederick VII. of Denmark	"	58.84
151	153	Stahr, Adolf W. T.	"	58.58
152	295	Luyens, Chas. (Marquis d'Albert)	"	57.57
153	397	Gasparin, Agenor Etienne de	"	57.01
154	383	James IV. of Scotland	"	56.04
155	246	Christian VII. of Denmark	"	55.91
156	862	Stoddard, Richard Henry	"	55.13
157	593	William III. of Holland	"	55.03
158	863	Tarquinius, Lucius Priscus	"	54.55
159	187	Arcadius, Emperor of the East	"	54.49
160	380	Huber, Louis Ferdinand	"	54.42
161	688	Ali Ibu Abi Talib	"	54.16
162	273	Austin, John	"	54.07
163	848	Adalbert, Prince Heinrich Wm.	"	52.42
164	189	Orléans, Philip—Duc d'	less	50.22
165	514	Orléans, Ferdinand Philip—Duc d'	more	50.21
166	418	Mario, Guiseppe	"	50.04
167	659	Curie, Pierre	"	49.26
168	233	Angoulême, Louis Antoine de Bourbon— Duc d'	"	49.16
169	121	Beriot, Chas. Auguste de	less	48.50
170	200	Bourbon, Antony—Duke of Vendome	"	48.27
171	765	Bishop, Sir Henry R.	more	48.26
172	266	Linton, William James	"	48.17
173	277	Craik, George Lillie	"	46.62
174	110	Avalos, Ferdinando d'	less	45.92
175	207	Constantius Chlorus	"	45.39
176	520	Demidof, Anatoli	more	45.38
177	99	Dacier, Andre	less	44.66
178	93	Hamilton, Sir William	"	44.54
179	314	Philip I., Archduke of Austria	more	42.68
180	253	Theodosius II.	less	42.03
181	416	Leclerc, Victor Emmanuel	more	41.68
182	169	Chilperic I.	less	40.68
	577	Chilperic I.	more	40.67
183	456	Frederick I. of Sweden	"	40.60
184	712	Ptolemy III.	"	40.16
185	416	Borghese, Camillo	"	39.16
186	462	Chézy, Antoine L.	"	38.75
187	340	Clotaire I.	"	38.39
188	823	Darius II.	"	37.92
189	281	Seymour, Thos. (Lord Sudely)	less	36.34
190	737	Brassey, Thomas (Lord)	more	36.02
191	632	Ellis, William	"	35.95

TABLE XVI.—*Continued*
THE LIST OF EMINENT HUSBANDS

No.	No. of Wife	Name	More or Less Eminent than Wife	Total No. of Lines
192	832	Joannes II. Commenus	more	35.87
193	289	Niemann, Albert	less	34.00
194	360	Opie, John	"	33.81
195	166	Devrient, Karl A.	"	33.63
196	743	Kent, Edward—Duke of	more	33.21
197	114	Francesco de Medici	less	32.57
198	475	Ataulf, King of Visigoths	more	32.30
199	793	Ptolemy IV.	"	31.83
200	818	Peter III. of Aragon	"	31.75
201	193	Ferdinand, Duke of Saxe-Coburg	less	31.72
202	668	Halle, Sir Charles	more	31.61
203	487	Bacciocchi, Felice Pasquale	"	31.08
204	337	Adolf Frederick of Sweden	less	30.96
205	199	Marcellus, Marcus Claudius	"	30.37
206	329	Romanus IV., Diogenes	"	30.21
207	564	Brandon, Chas. (Duke of Suffolk)	more	29.62
208	452	Constantine X. Monomachus	"	29.53
209	393	Malcolm III. of Scotland	less	29.40
210	366	Curio, Caius Scribonius	"	29.31
211	400	Marcian, Flavius—Emperor of the East	"	29.14
212	861	Ethelbert of Kent	more	28.97
213	385	Stothard, Charles Alfred	less	28.57
214	50	Odenatus of Palmyra	"	28.23
215	383	Douglas, Count Archibald	"	28.17
216	186	Viardot, Louis	"	27.87
217	165	Gracchus, Tiberius Sempronius	"	27.84
218	413	Hugo of Italy and Arles	"	27.77
219	739	Alexis III.—Emperor of the East	more	27.57
220	566	Fusinato, Arnaldo	"	27.07
221	784	Uchard, Mario	"	27.07
222	816	Drusus Cæsar	"	26.03
223	115	Stirling-Maxwell, William	less	25.98
224	329	Constantine X. Ducas	"	25.01
225	703	Cibber, Theophilus	more	24.68
226	285	Marcellus, Marcus Claudius	less	24.66
227	414	Clarke, Charles Cowden	"	23.90
228	10	George, Prince of Denmark	"	23.88
229	31	Louis IV. (the Saint)	"	23.87
230	308	Henry, Duke of Mecklenberg-Schwerin	"	23.60
231	271	Ahenobarbus, Cneius Domitius	"	23.55
232	842	Antiochus II. Theos	more	22.95
233	422	Mausolus of Caria	less	22.88
234	838	Dieulafoy, August Marcel	more	22.66
235	452	Michael IV.—Emperor of the East	less	22.56
236	470	Theophilus—Emperor of the East	"	22.38
237	433	Hoffmann, Charles Alexander	"	22.29
238	674	Andrew III. of Hungary	more	22.20

TABLE XVI.—*Continued*
THE LIST OF EMINENT HUSBANDS

No.	No. of Wife	Name	More or Less Eminent than Wife	Total No. of Lines
239	634	d'Alberts, Eugene.....	more	22.08
240	51	Goldschmidt, Otto.....	less	21.65
241	697	Louis II. of Hungary.....	more	21.51
242	119	Leo IV.—Emperor of the East.....	less	21.24
243	549	Delaunay, Louis Arsene.....	"	20.82
244	333	Bryennius, Nicephorus.....	"	20.38
245	42	Francisco de Assis of Spain.....	"	20.17
246	555	Syphax of Numidia.....	"	19.52
247	729	Orléans, Louis Philip—Duc d'.....	more	19.35
248	175	Nicolini, Ernest Nicolas.....	less	19.27
249	611	Jagellon, Duke of Lithuania.....	"	17.90
250	452	Romanus III. Argyrus.....	"	17.81
251	536	Clovis II.....	"	17.64
252	69	Longueville, Henri—Duc de.....	"	17.35
253	843	Anhelaus.....	more	17.20
254	855	Boleslaw of Poland.....	"	16.39
255	527	Eugene Maurice, Count de Soissons.....	less	16.30
256	70	Peter I. of Portugal.....	"	15.03
257	96	Louis, Prince of Tarentum.....	"	13.50
258	633	Igor I., Grand Duke of Russia.....	"	13.26
259	161	Seymour, Wm. (Duke of Somerset).....	"	13.17
260	452	Michael V.—Emperor of the East.....	"	12.79
261	413	Albericus, Duke of Tuscany.....	"	12.62
262	756	François de Bourbon (Prince of Conti)....	"	11.14
263	402	Champmeslé, Chas. Chevillet de.....	"	11.08
264	134	Carlen, Johann Gabriel.....	"	10.83
265	591	Unzelmann, Karl W. T.....	"	9.57
266	850	Pleyel, Joseph E. Camille.....	"	9.09
267	746	Sothorn, E. H.....	"	8.93
268	83	Hakon VII. of Norway.....	"	8.68

This arrangement makes possible some interesting comparisons. Eight of the husbands, namely, Napoleon I., Mohammed, Julius Cæsar, Martin Luther, Alexander the Great, Frederick the Great, Socrates, and Napoleon III. are more eminent than Mary Stuart, the most distinguished women of history. Jeanne d'Arc and Queen Victoria are less eminent than the poet Shelley, but more eminent than the first Roman Emperor, Augustus Cæsar. Mary I. of England is of equal eminence with Philip IV. of France. Rosa Bonheur and Antoninus Pius are accorded the same number of lines. Thirteen eminent women are less distinguished than King Hakon of Norway, the least eminent of the husbands. We have here an exact means for telling whether Robert Browning is more or less eminent than his gifted wife, and how much; whether the joint

sovereigns of England, William and Mary, are equally distinguished; whether Cornelia, the mother, and Tiberius Sempronius, the father of the Gracchi are equally famous; and whether Otto Goldschmidt is more or less distinguished than Jenny Lind. If the eminent husbands and wives were arranged together in order of merit, the list would begin as follows:

No.	Name	No. of Lines
1	Napoleon I.....	2,613.48
2	Mohammed.....	1,470.04
3	Julius Cæsar.....	1,168.47
4	Luther, Martin.....	1,095.07
5	Alexander the Great.....	912.93
6	Frederick the Great.....	840.63
7	Socrates.....	776.30
8	Napoleon III.....	738.68
9	Mary Stuart.....	607.67
10	Charles the Great.....	577.18
11	Shelley, Percy Bysshe.....	576.65
12	Jeanne d'Arc.....	533.72
13	Victoria of England.....	533.34
14	Augustus Cæsar.....	510.34
15	Charles I. of England.....	503.59
16	Louis XIV. of France.....	453.12
17	Schelling, Friedrich W. J. von.....	451.81
18	Elizabeth of England.....	441.15
19	William I. of Germany.....	429.58
20	Sand, George.....	412.04

The two hundred and fifty-nine eminent women who married men sufficiently distinguished to be recorded in three or more of the six encyclopedias used in selecting our list of women were natives of thirty-one different nations. France produced forty-five or 17 per cent. of these women, that being 26 per cent. of the entire number of eminent women born in that country. The husbands of forty-one English women are included in the above list. This is 23 per cent. of the total number of eminent women of English birth. 58 per cent. of the distinguished women of the Roman Empire were wives of men in this list, but a woman of Rome had little opportunity of becoming eminent except as the daughter of her father or the wife of her husband. Julia Ward Howe, Julia Marlowe, and Elizabeth Drew Stoddard are the only noteworthy American women who married husbands sufficiently eminent to be included in our list.

TABLE XVII
 EMINENT WOMEN WHO MARRIED EMINENT MEN

Nation	No. of Cases	Per Cent. of Total Number of Eminent Women of that Nation
France.....	45	26
England.....	41	23
Germany.....	36	31
Rome.....	25	58
Italy.....	15	25
Spain.....	14	52
Byzantium.....	11	91
Austria.....	10	41
Russia.....	8	40
Egypt.....	6	
Denmark.....	5	
Hungary.....	4	
Sweden.....	4	
Bavaria.....	3	
Poland.....	3	
Arabia.....	3	
Frankish Empire.....	3	
Greece.....	3	
America.....	3	
Persia.....	3	
Portugal.....	2	
Holland.....	2	
Scotland.....	2	
Switzerland.....	1	
Visigoth.....	1	
Burgundy.....	1	
Belgium.....	1	
Thuringia.....	1	
Ireland.....	1	
Macedon.....	1	
Venezuela.....	1	
Total.....	259	

The group of women who married men of distinction attained a higher degree of eminence than the average for the total group of eminent women. Table XVIII. shows that the average number of lines devoted to this group of women by the encyclopedias is 49.6; the average number of lines for the total group is 43.2.

TABLE XVIII

SPACE DEVOTED TO EMINENT WOMEN WHO MARRIED EMINENT MEN			
No. of Lines	Cases	No. of Lines	Cases
- 9.99	9	160	0
10-19.99	51	170	2
20	49	180	2
30	43	190	1
40	32	200	0
50	23	210	1
60	11	220	1
70	8	230	0
80	7	240	0
90	5	250	0
100	4	260	1
110	4	270	0
120	1	280	0
130	1	290	0
140	0	300 +	3
150	0	Total	259
Median			34.7
Average			49.6

The average length of life of this group is 57.9 years which is 2.9 years less than the average for the entire group (60.8).

TABLE XIX

AGE AT DEATH OF EMINENT WOMEN WHO MARRIED EMINENT MEN			
Age at Death	Cases	Age at Death	Cases
20-24.99	7	60	19
25	8	65	20
30	8	70	22
35	14	75	14
40	14	80	15
45	15	85	5
50	19	90	2
55	20	Total	202
Mode			72.5
Median			59.0
Average			57.9

Their average age at marriage (21.8 years) is also below the group average (23.4 years).

AGE AT MARRIAGE OF EMINENT WOMEN WHO MARRIED EMINENT MEN			
Age	Cases	Age	Cases
- 9.99	3	35	6
10-14.99	17	40	4
15	75	45	0
20	47	50	1
25	25	Total	190
30	12		
Mode			17.5
Median			20.0
Average			21.8

This, however, is to be expected, since Table XX. shows that 54 per cent. of these women belong to the groups "Marriage," "Sovereign" and "Birth." These classifications are practically limited to the women of noble birth, whose marriages are arranged somewhat earlier than in the more democratic ranks of society. In other lines of activity it has been chiefly the writers, actresses, and politicians who married men of equal or greater eminence than themselves.

TABLE XX
EMINENT WOMEN WHO MARRIED EMINENT MEN

Occupation	No. Cases	Per Cent. of Total Cases of that Occupation
Marriage.....	84	96
Literature.....	48	14
Sovereign.....	38	64
Birth.....	20	51
Political influence.....	13	68
Actress.....	12	21
Musician.....	10	20
Mother.....	8	
Religion.....	8	
Scholar.....	5	
Tragic fate.....	3	
Mistress.....	3	
Beauty.....	2	
Heroine.....	2	
Patron of learning.....	1	
Conjugal fidelity.....	1	
Dancer.....	1	
Total.....	259	

Age of Marriage Among Eminent Women

The age at which 459 of the 868 eminent women married has been determined and the distribution given in the following table (No. XXI.), which shows the age when each married for the first time. Three of the women were married under ten years; thirty were married before they were fifteen; five married later than fifty. The youngest bride was Joan of Naples, who at the age of six was married to Andrew, Prince of Hungary. The oldest bride was Angela Burdette-Coutts, who at sixty-seven married Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett. The average age at marriage is 23.4 years.

Table XXII. was compiled to determine whether the most eminent women married early or late in life. We hoped to discover whether these women attained their distinction after marriage, or whether marriage had been postponed until fame was achieved. The figures do not answer the question very clearly. They do

TABLE XXI

AGE OF EMINENT WOMEN AT MARRIAGE

Age	No. of Cases	Age	No. of Cases
5- 9.99.....	3	40.....	11
10-14.99.....	27	45.....	6
15.....	158	50.....	3
20.....	125	55.....	0
25.....	71	60.....	1
30.....	32	65.....	1
35.....	21	Total.....	459
Mode.....			
Median.....			
Average.....			

Mode.....17.5

Median.....21.7

Average.....23.4

show, however, that the women marrying between fifteen and twenty were more eminent than those marrying between ten and fifteen. Furthermore, the women marrying between twenty and twenty-five were more eminent than those marrying between twenty-five and thirty, but less eminent than those marrying between fifteen and twenty. The women marrying between twenty and twenty-five and those marrying between thirty and thirty-five were of equal distinction, and, if eleven cases are a sufficient number on which to base a conclusion, we may say that the women marrying between forty and forty-five were of the same degree of eminence

TABLE XXII

LINES DEVOTED TO EMINENT WOMEN WHO MARRIED AT CERTAIN AGES

Age at Marriage	Average No. of Lines	No. Cases
5- 9.99	49.5	3
10-14.99	48.0	27
15	58.9	158
20	44.0	125
25	39.5	71
30	44.0	32
35	51.5	21
40	58.6	11
45	29.9	6
50	25.7	3
55		0
60		1
65		1

as those marrying between fifteen and twenty. Since it has been as sovereigns that women have achieved the highest degree of eminence (Table X.), and since the average age at which that group of women have married is 18.9 years, the two facts cooperate in this table with the result that the highest degree of eminence has been attained by women who married between fifteen and

twenty. The group marrying between forty and forty-five is composed of nine writers, one singer, and one actress. Undoubtedly they had won more or less fame before marriage. Twenty-nine of the thirty-two women who married between thirty-five and forty-five were writers, actresses, musicians, or reformers. There seems, thus, a tendency for the women to fall into two groups: those who inherited or wedded fame married early; those who labored for eminence married much later.

Table XXIII. shows a fairly regular tendency through the centuries to postpone marriage from 16.2 years in the twelfth century to 26.2 years in the nineteenth. The range of age of brides has also varied, particularly in the maximum limit. Through the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries no eminent woman was married later than thirty. In the last four centuries the maximum limit has varied from forty-three to sixty-seven. In other words, we may say that the maximum age of marriage during the last four centuries (19th, 18th, 17th, 16th) averaged 53.3 years; for the preceding four centuries (15th, 14th, 13th, 12th) it averaged 25.8 years.

TABLE XXIII
AGE AT MARRIAGE IN DIFFERENT CENTURIES

Century	Average Age at Marriage	No. Cases on which Average is Based	Range of Age of Brides
19	26.2	189	15-67 years
18	23.1	127	13-53
17	20.0	50	13-43
16	21.7	28	12-50
15	17.6	20	13-26
14	13.8	11	6-18
13	16.6	5	12-29
12	16.2	5	8-30

There is considerable variation in the average age at which women of ability have married in different nations. Considering only those countries for which we have record of nine or more cases, it is seen (Table XXIV.) that the average age at which American women of ability marry is 27.7 years, which is 9.3 years later than the average age at which Russian women of eminence marry. It is of considerable interest to know that American and Scotch women of ability marry later and live longer than the eminent women of all other nations. Distinguished women of English birth marry three years younger than American women, but 1.8 years later than German, and 3.5 years later than French women of ability. The average age at marriage of Italian and French eminent women is practically the same. Mulhall¹ gives the average age at which the

¹ "Dictionary of Statistics," 4th ed., 1898, p. 381.

women of eight of the eleven nations included in our Table marry, if we may say that his figures for Prussia are comparable with ours for Germany, and his for Vienna with ours for Austria. The comparison seems, at first sight, to show that English, Swedish, German, Italian, French, Austrian, and Russian women of ability marry at an average, varying from .8 of a year in the case of England to 6.5 years in the case of Austria, less than the average for the ordinary rank and file of the women of those nations. Scottish women are an exception. Though no date is given, it is fairly certain that Mulhall's averages are based on compilations made in recent years, possibly only in the last century. Our figures extend over a period of twenty-six centuries, in the early part of which (see Table XXIII.)

TABLE XXIV

AGE AT WHICH EMINENT WOMEN OF DIFFERENT NATIONS MARRY

	Average Age at Marriage	No. of Cases on which Average is Based	Average Age at Marriage of Ordinary Women as given by Mulhall
America.....	27.7	35	
Scotland.....	27.6	12	25.7
England.....	24.7	103	25.5
Sweden.....	23.8	10	28.3
Germany.....	22.9	67	27.1 (Prussia)
Italy.....	21.3	33	25.4
France.....	21.2	91	24.9
Austria.....	20.5	17	27.0 (Vienna)
Spain.....	19.6	16	
Rome.....	19.4	9	
Russia.....	18.4	14	21.5

marriage occurred much earlier than in more recent times. This would tend to lower our averages, especially in the case of the older nations. On the other hand, it is a well-known fact that women of the upper classes (meaning in this instance social grades exclusive of the aristocracy where women have been shown to marry comparatively early (see Table XXV.)) marry later than those of the middle and lower classes. Mulhall's figures undoubtedly apply chiefly to these latter groups, but the eminent women, if not of aristocratic birth, are in the majority of cases drawn from the upper classes (see Table XXXVI. showing occupation of fathers). In view of these conflicting factors perhaps the only comparison that can be made between the two sets of averages is that the women of ability marry younger than the women of the class to which they belong. Indeed, even this comparison may be so vitiated by the influence of the extensive period of time above referred to, as to render it unjust.

The average age at which eminent women engaged in thirteen different activities married, is shown in the following table. Though we have record of only five reformers we feel fairly confident that the group is justly placed. Only a few American women of the nineteenth century have achieved eminence as social reformers; but American women of ability marry later than those of any other nation, and the average age at marriage in the nineteenth century is later than in any other period of history. The fact that musicians marry 3.1 years later than actresses, and 4.4 years later than artists, seems to indicate that, in many instances, marriage was postponed until a musical reputation had been won. The women who inherited or wedded their right to eminence, that is, the members of the groups "Marriage," "Sovereign," and "Birth" married earliest; where the cases are sufficiently numerous to justify a conclusion it seems that the women who have won by personal effort their right to distinction—the actresses, writers, musicians, and reformers—married several years later.

TABLE XXV
AGE AT MARRIAGE BY OCCUPATION

	Average Age at Marriage	No. Cases on which Average is Based
Reformer.....	27.4	5
Music.....	26.7	35
Mistress.....	26.4	7
Literature.....	25.7	180
Actress.....	23.6	32
Religion.....	22.4	14
Artist.....	22.3	6
Scholar.....	21.3	8
Political influence.....	19.5	14
Mother.....	19.3	6
Birth.....	19.3	24
Sovereign.....	18.9	40
Marriage.....	18.8	62

Eminent Women Who Married More Than Once

520 of the eminent women are known to have married once, 89 married twice, 21 married three times, and Catharine Parr, Joan I. of Naples, Jacqueline of Holland, Lola Montez, and Zoe II. were each married four times. The women who married more than once became eminent in fifteen different lines of activity, but the greater number were writers, musicians, actresses, politicians, sovereigns, and women recorded under "Marriage" and "Birth." Though the numbers are small, it is to be noted that 42 per cent. of the entire group of women who became eminent because of political

influence or ability, were married more than once. 30.6 per cent. of the total group of musicians had more than one husband.

TABLE XXVI
EMINENT WOMEN MARRIED MORE THAN ONCE

Occupation	No. of Cases	Per Cent. of the Total Group of that Occupation
Literature.....	41	12.1
Music.....	15	30.6
Marriage.....	14	16.0
Actress.....	9	16.0
Political influence.....	8	42.1
Birth.....	8	20.5
Sovereign.....	6	10.1
Beauty.....	3	
Mother.....	2	
Artist.....	2	
Adventuress.....	1	
Religion.....	1	
Heroine.....	1	
Scholar.....	1	
Tragic fate.....	1	

Divorce

In connection with marriage we can scarcely avoid the subject of divorce. My statistics in this field, however, are incomplete. It is probable that many more instances of divorce occurred than are recorded in the encyclopedias or sources to which I have had access. Under divorce I have included separation, even though the marriage was not legally dissolved. This is unsatisfactory, in that it affords no basis for comparison with other divorce statistics. But in view of the scanty information obtainable, I have, for the present, grouped together all known cases where marriage was so unsatisfactory that it was dissolved, either with or without the consent of the law.

Counting the number of first, second, third and fourth marriages, the total number of unions is 781. I have found that 49 or 6.2 per cent. of these unions resulted in divorce; in 42 additional instances it was a matter of public knowledge that the husband and wife had separated. Undoubtedly divorce followed in some cases. Of the 781 marriages contracted by eminent women, 11.6 per cent. are thus seen to have ended disastrously. One empress, one writer and two musicians have each been divorced twice. Of the 91 women who separated from their husbands, either legally or not, 19 were daughters of the nobility, 12 were queens or empresses, 31 were writers, 12 actresses, 10 musicians; four were noted because of their religion; one was a dancer, one a traveler, and one a scholar.

I have tried to discover whether divorce has been more or less frequent when the husband and wife have been engaged in the same occupation, than when their interests were more or less diverse. I hoped to learn whether a singer has been more apt to run into matrimonial shipwreck if she married a composer than if she chose a lawyer for a husband. Has it been safer for a literary woman to marry a scholar or a banker? My table is not very conclusive, owing to the small number of cases in each occupation. But in so far as the figures warrant a conclusion, it seems to be shown that artists and musicians are safer matrimonially when married to men whose interests are in fields different from their own. In other words, it is better when the husband and wife are not both engaged in an activity which is controlled by temperament and inspiration rather than by reason. In the case of actresses the percentage of divorce is just the same when the husband is an actor as when he is engaged in some other occupation. With writers, the divorce ratio is slightly smaller when the husband is a literary man.

TABLE XXVII

Occupation of Eminent Women	Per Cent. of Divorce when Husband is Engaged in same Occupation as Wife	Per Cent. of Divorce when Husband is Engaged in a Different Occupation
Artist.....	20 (5) ¹	00 (2)
Actress.....	27 (18)	27 (11)
Scholar.....	00 (5)	00 (4)
Musician.....	28 (25)	00 (9)
Literature.....	12 (51)	18 (120)

Twenty of the divorced women (not repeating those who were divorced twice) were German, 17 French, 16 English, 7 Italian, 7 Roman, 4 Russian, 3 American, 2 Austrian, 2 Danish, 2 Spanish, 1 Norwegian, 1 Bohemian, 1 Venezuelan, 1 Scotch, 1 Hungarian, 1 Macedonian, and 1 Thuringian. It is barely possible that Germany leads in this list, not because of actual conditions, but because the German encyclopedias are more inclined to give details of domestic life than are those of other nations. The German divorce rate, however, is known to be high. Though much is said about the alarming increase of the rate of divorce in America, it does not hold in the case of eminent women.

¹ The number in parentheses is the number upon which the percentage of divorce is based. Thus, five eminent artists married men who were artists. One divorce resulted, giving a percentage of 20. Fifty-one writers married literary men; six divorces followed, the rate per cent. being 12. On the other hand, one hundred twenty writers married men who were not literary, and seventeen of the unions were dissolved, thus giving a divorce rate of 18 per cent.

Royal divorces are recorded as remote as the fourth century before Christ. Eminent women not of noble birth have obtained divorces only in the last three centuries. Evidently divorce has, until recent times, been a privilege of the aristocracy, or else it has been an impossibility for a divorced woman not of noble extraction to attain eminence.

CHAPTER IV

LENGTH OF LIFE OF EMINENT WOMEN

Average Age at Death

It has been impossible to discover at what age these women became eminent, but in 670 cases I have been able to ascertain the age at death. Table XXVIII. gives in full the age distribution and Fig. 6 represents it graphically. Both ends of the curve are interesting. Nine women died before they were twenty; nineteen lived

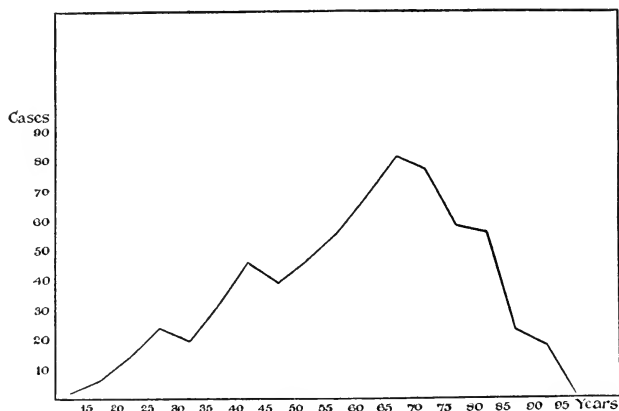


FIG. 6. Length of Life of Eminent Women.

to be over ninety. The average age of the group is 60.8 years. 232 eminent women died before they were fifty-five, and 233 lived to be more than seventy. Galton¹ found a tendency for his curve to be multimodal and concluded "that among the gifted men there is a small class who have weak and excitable constitutions, who are destined to early death, but that the remainder consists of men likely to enjoy a vigorous old age." The rise in the curve for eminent women during the twenties and again in the early forties is based on such a small number of cases that, although they tend to indicate a small group of weakly constituted women we

¹ "Hereditary Genius," 1869, p. 332.

are not justified in concluding that these were particularly precarious periods.

TABLE XXVIII

AGE OF EMINENT WOMEN AT DEATH

Age at Death	No. of Cases	Age at Death	No. of Cases
-14.99.....	2	55.....	56
15-19.99.....	7	60.....	68
20.....	15	65.....	81
25.....	24	70.....	77
30.....	20	75.....	58
35.....	32	80.....	56
40.....	46	85.....	23
45.....	39	90.....	18
50.....	47	95.....	1
			<u>670</u>
Median.....			63.5
Mode.....			67.5
Average.....			60.8

According to Their Degree of Eminence

If Mr. Ellis² is correct in saying that eminent men "live a long time for the excellent reason that they must live a long time or they never will become eminent," does it follow that the most eminent women are longer lived than the less eminent? To ascertain this, I divided the list into three nearly equal groups. Group I. contained numbers 1 to 289 inclusive, the number designating the position of the woman in the order of merit in the complete list. Group II. contained numbers 290 to 579 inclusive; Group III. included numbers 580 to 868. When the living women were eliminated and those for whom exact dates of birth and death were not obtainable, the number of women in Group I. was reduced to 250, in Group II. to 223, and in Group III. to 197. Table XXIX. gives the age distribution for the three groups. It is quite clearly shown that while there is no distinction between the most eminent and less eminent groups, the women who comprised these two classes were, on the average more than three years longer lived than the women in the least eminent group. The average age for Group I. is 61.7 years, and the median is 64.3; for Group II. the average is 61.6, and the median 64.2; for Group III. the average is 58.4, and the median 61.4.

In spite of the fact that in a number of instances the data are too meager to be reliable, it seemed worth while to compute the average age of the eminent women for the different centuries. The results are shown in Table XXX. It was impossible to ascer-

² "A Study of British Genius," 1904, p. 173.

tain the exact age in most cases of those living in the pre-Christian era, and for the first and second centuries after Christ I have only three cases each, but the tendency is to show that in this early period the eminent women died early. The martyr's block has left its record in the third century, the average age based on seven cases being only 28.2 years. Saint Helena escaped a violent death and lived to be 77. If her case were excluded, the average age for the century would be 20.1 years. During the fifth, sixth and seventh centuries the average length of life seems

TABLE XXIX

VARIAION IN LENGTH OF LIFE ACCORDING TO THE DEGREE OF EMINENCE
ACHIEVED BY THE WOMEN

Age	Cases in Group I	Group II	Group III
-14.99.....	0	1	1
15-19.99.....	2	0	5
20.....	5	4	6
25.....	8	9	7
30.....	8	5	7
35.....	13	11	8
40.....	18	18	10
45.....	8	14	17
50.....	17	15	15
55.....	23	16	17
60.....	27	22	19
65.....	34	22	25
70.....	26	28	23
75.....	21	21	16
80.....	17	23	16
85.....	14	8	1
90.....	8	6	4
95.....	1	0	0
	Group I	Group II	Group III
Mode.....	67.5	72.5	67.5
Median.....	64.3	64.2	61.4
Average.....	61.7	61.6	58.4

to have been longer. For the remainder of the Middle Ages the figures are so meager as to render them valueless, but from the fourteenth century on the numbers are sufficiently large to at least represent a tendency. The average age of these eminent women at death in the fourteenth century was 48.7 years; in the fifteenth century, 49.3 years; in the sixteenth century, 49.8 years; in the seventeenth century the average was increased to 60.6 years; in the eighteenth century, it was 64.1 years; in the nineteenth century the average length of life of eminent women was 62.7 years. This, however, is not a final figure for those of this century who are

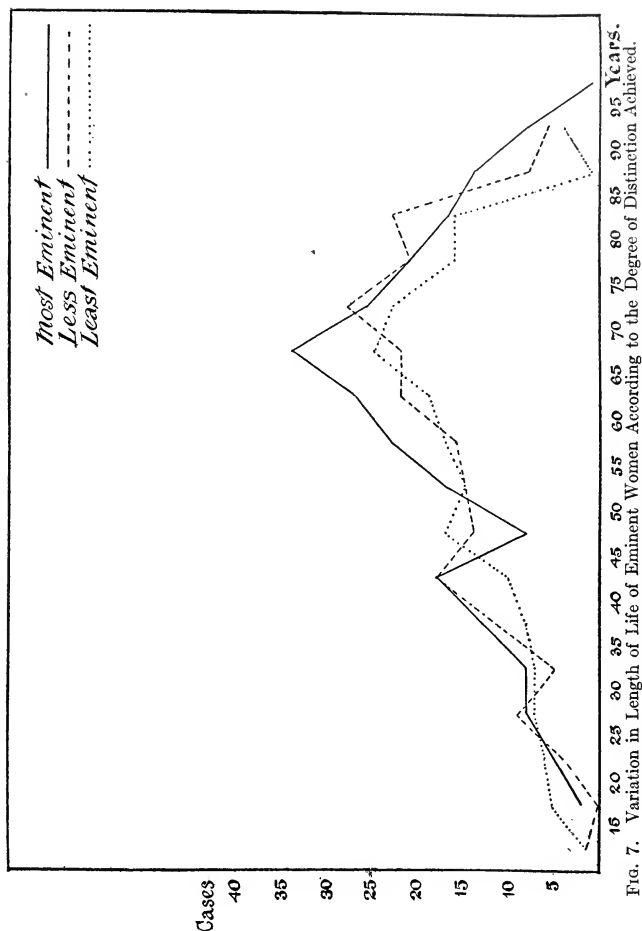


FIG. 7. Variation in Length of Life of Eminent Women According to the Degree of Distinction Achieved.

to be the longest lived and who will tend to increase this average are yet living. It is probable that these averages have no special relation to eminent women, but they seem to show that the advancement of civilization with the increased knowledge of hygiene and the art of living, together with the modern development of medicine and surgery, have cooperated to make it more probable that the days of woman will be prolonged to three score years and ten.

TABLE XXX

AVERAGE AGE OF EMINENT WOMEN IN DIFFERENT CENTURIES

Century	Average Age of Eminent Women	No. of Cases on which Average is Based
1 A.D.	32.3 years	3
2	44.6	3
3	28.2	7
4	53.5	4
5	61.7	7
6	56.8	5
7	50.0	6
8	51.0	1
9	57.0	1
10	70.0	3
11	62.2	7
12	57.1	8
13	53.5	7
14	48.7	14
15	49.3	29
16	49.8	45
17	60.6	83
18	64.1	210
19	62.7	218

According to Occupation

It is of interest to note that the women who have been engaged in social service, the reformers and philanthropists, were the longest lived. The average age of the artists is 66.7 years, and of the actresses 64.5 years. In addition to these, the writers, scholars, politicians, and mothers all lived to an average age exceeding that for the entire group of 868 (60.8 years). The musicians average 58.4 years; those famous by birth, as sovereigns, mistresses, in religion, and by marriage, all average less than the group average.

TABLE XXXI

AVERAGE AGE OF EMINENT WOMEN IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS

Occupation	Average Age	No. of Cases on which Average is Based
Reformer	79.1	8
Philanthropist	70.8	11
Artist	66.7	14
Actress	64.5	42
Literature	64.3	269
Scholar	63.4	17
Political influence	62.9	16
Motherhood	62.6	8
Music	58.4	28
Birth	54.5	28
Sovereign	54.5	47
Mistress	54.4	22
Religion	54.1	48
Marriage	52.4	66

Since the writers form the most numerous group, it seemed of interest to determine the average length of life of those of English, French, German, and American birth during the last three centuries. Table XXXII. gives these records, the figures in parentheses indicating the number of cases on which the average is based.

TABLE XXXII

	AVERAGE AGE OF WRITERS		
	17th Century	18th Century	19th Century
England.....	58.1 (7)	70.5 (42)	59.5 (42)
France.....	62.1 (13)	61.9 (16)	66.9 (13)
Germany.....		66.4 (24)	62.5 (20)
America.....			62.2 (28)

It is seen that American and German writers of the last century lived to practically the same age; English writers died earlier, and French later. Through three centuries, conditions in France and England have been reversed. An interesting investigation would be to discover whether the degree of eminence attained by the more vigorous writers of England in the eighteenth century exceeded that attained by those of lesser physical stamina in the nineteenth.

According to Nationality

American women of ability are noticeably longer lived than those of any other nation. They have lived a decade longer than the women of Ireland, and nearly a quarter of a century longer than the women of Rome. The following table (No. XXXIII.) gives the average age at death for the women of the leading nations. In addition to the American, the Scotch, German, Austrian, and

TABLE XXXIII

AVERAGE AGE OF EMINENT WOMEN OF DIFFERENT NATIONS		
Nation	Average Age at Death	No. of Cases on which Average is Based
America.....	67.6	54
Scotland.....	64.8	13
Germany.....	64.1	89
Austria.....	62.5	17
England.....	61.2	152
Byzantium.....	59.8	9
France.....	59.7	153
Sweden.....	58.4	12
Holland.....	58.2	8
Italy.....	58.1	47
Ireland.....	57.8	8
Spain.....	55.0	19
Russia.....	46.1	17
Rome.....	43.6	21

English women of distinction have lived to more than 60.8 years, the average for the entire group. The women of Byzantium, France, Sweden, Holland, Italy, Ireland, Spain, Russia, and Rome have failed to attain this average.

Table XXXIV. shows the average age at death of eminent women during the last three centuries for those nations which have produced the greatest number. Where the number of cases is sufficient to warrant conclusions, the most interesting results are that French women of ability were considerably longer lived in the nineteenth century than in the eighteenth. This may be explained in part by the use of the guillotine during the years of the Revolution, when six eminent women aged respectively 25, 30, 38, 39, 43 and 47 were executed. In England, the average length of life in the eighteenth century was fourteen years more than in the seventeenth. We question whether the completed record for the nineteenth century will raise the average in the case of English women to that of the eighteenth century. The only important instance where the average for American women of the nineteenth century has been reached by any nation was that of the English women in the eighteenth century.

TABLE XXXIV

AVERAGE AGE OF EMINENT WOMEN AT DEATH			
	17th Century	18th Century	19th Century
England.....	55.0 (16)	69.0 (58)	60.9 (59)
France.....	61.7 (35)	60.5 (54)	64.7 (30)
Germany.....	66.0 (5)	64.6 (45)	63.7 (32)
Italy.....	64.0 (7)	70.0 (7)	58.3 (10)
America.....	51.5 (2)	77.1 (6)	67.1 (46)

Eminent Women Who Suffered Violent or Unnatural Deaths

Sixty-two or 7 per cent. of the eminent women of history are known to have suffered violent or unnatural deaths. This bloody chapter has been long drawn out. Beginning with the tragic fate of the Roman girl, Lucretia, in the sixth century before Christ, there are representatives in nineteen of the succeeding centuries, see Table XXXV.

It does not seem possible to trace any change of attitude on this subject through the centuries unless it is the fact that no eminent woman has been put to death by her husband since the sixteenth century. It might also be just to consider the record for the nineteenth century—two cases of accidental drowning, one of poisoning, the shooting of the Greek heroine, Bobolina, the murder of Alexandrine Tinne by the natives of Africa, and the assassination of Empress Elizabeth Amelie Eugenie of Austria—as more merciful

than that of the six victims of the French Revolution in the previous century.

The Roman Empire contributed nineteen of this group of women, France eight, England and Greece each six, Italy five, Germany, America, Egypt, and Holland two each, and Bavaria, Spain, Austria, Scotland, Bohemia, Persia, Briton, Macedon, Wales, and the Visigoths one each. The American women included in this list are Anne Hutchinson who was murdered by the Indians, and Sarah Margaret Fuller Ossoli who perished at sea.

TABLE XXXV

EMINENT WOMEN WHO SUFFERED VIOLENT OR UNNATURAL DEATHS			
Century	No. of Cases	Century	No. of Cases
6 B.C.....	1	7.....	1
5.....	2	9.....	1
4.....	1	13.....	1
3.....	2	14.....	2
1.....	1	15.....	4
1 A.D.....	5	16.....	9
2.....	1	17.....	2
3.....	13	18.....	6
4.....	3	19.....	6
6.....	1	Total.....	62

Neither rank nor ability has insured woman her life in the face of adverse circumstances. Fifteen queens or empresses, including Mary Stuart, the most eminent woman of history, and Hypatia, the most eminent scholar, have been executed or murdered. Saint Agnes, at thirteen, and Brunhilde, Regent of the Frankish Empire, at seventy-nine, mark the age limits at which eminent women have been sent to death.

A review of this chapter in the history of eminent women impresses upon us the pertinency of the point of view held by the woman who replied to Napoleon's remark that women had no need to know anything of politics, that they at least had a right to know why their heads were cut off. A large number of these sixty-two deaths were accomplished by the efficient method of decapitation.

In addition to this list of martyrs, five cases of suicide are recorded. Two were German poets, one a Roman matron, the British queen, Boadicea, and Cleopatra, the famous queen of Egypt.

CHAPTER V

RELATIONSHIP AMONG EMINENT WOMEN

Comparison of the Occupations of Eminent Women and Those of Their Fathers

ONE of the most important problems on which a study such as ours might be expected to throw light is, whether ability exhibited by this group of women in various activities reappeared in succeeding, or had appeared in previous generations. Our research does not presume to answer this question fully at the present time. Two tables have been prepared, however, one showing the ratio of similarity between the occupation of the eminent woman and that of her father in the 217 cases in which such facts have been learned; and a second, showing the instances of relationship between the eminent women. From both these tables, women of aristocratic birth have been excluded.

TABLE XXXVI

COMPARISON OF OCCUPATIONS OF EMINENT WOMEN WITH THOSE OF THEIR FATHERS

Occupation of Father	No. of Cases	Eminent Daughters
Clergy.....	29	21 writers; 3 religion.
Scholar or teacher.....	22	13 writers; 8 scholars.
Merchant.....	22	17 writers; 2 philanthropists.
Army and Navy.....	21	14 writers; 3 actresses.
Government official.....	19	12 writers; 2 mistresses.
Musician.....	16	9 musicians; 3 writers; 2 actresses.
Writer.....	15	14 writers; 1 musician.
Physician.....	14	10 writers.
Actor.....	13	8 actresses; 3 writers; 2 singers.
Artist.....	9	5 artists; 3 writers.
Tradesman.....	8	
Lawyer.....	7	
Farmer.....	5	
Banker.....	4	
Unskilled.....	4	
Politician.....	3	
Civil engineer.....	2	
Inventor.....	2	
Dancer.....	1	
Reformer.....	1	
Total.....	217	

Seventy-two or 33.1 per cent. of the 217 fathers of the eminent women belonged to the so-called learned-professions—medicine, teaching, law, and the ministry. In view of the limited advantages for higher education that have until recently been open to women, it is to be expected that more of the daughters of clergymen and professors would become writers and scholars, than those brought up in homes where libraries were less apt to be found, or paternal instruction or encouragement to be given. Table XXXVI. tends to show that an eminent daughter is more apt than not to become distinguished in a line of work similar to that of her father. For example, in the case of sixteen fathers who were musicians, nine of their daughters who achieved fame were also musicians, and two were in the closely related field of acting. Of fifteen fathers who were literary men, fourteen of their eminent daughters, or 93.3 per cent., were also writers.

Relationship Between Eminent Women

Table XXXVII. summarizes the cases of relationship that have been discovered among those of the 868 eminent women not of aristocratic extraction.

TABLE XXXVII

RELATIONSHIPS OF EMINENT WOMEN

Relationship	No. Instances of Same Occupation	No. Instances of Similar Occupation	No. Instances of Different Occupation
Great-great-grandmother and great- great-granddaughter.....			1
Grandmother and granddaughter.....	3		1
Mother and daughter.....	3	4	1
Aunt and niece.....	4	2	1
Sister and sister.....	15	2	1
Total.....	25	8	5

More than half of the thirty-eight instances of relationship occur in the first generation between sister and sister. The Brontë family is the only instance where three sisters became sufficiently eminent to be included in our list. They were all writers. Fifteen cases of relationship occur in the second generation, eight between mother and daughter, and seven between aunt and niece. In the third generation there are four cases; and in the fifth generation, one case. The figures show a marked tendency for the woman in the younger generation to become eminent in the same, or closely allied line of activity as that in which her eminent relative won distinction. By closely allied activity, I refer to such occupations as music and the stage, or literature and scholarship. There are

a number of instances of relationship in the male line which are not recorded in this table, since it seemed best to omit them until a complete study of the fathers and sons of the eminent women has been made. Both the father and mother of Georgina Craik are included in our list of eminent women and husbands; the daughter and her parents were all writers. Mary Shelley seems to be the only woman whose mother, father, and husband were all of equal or greater eminence than herself. The four achieved their fame in literature.

CHAPTER VI

CONTEMPORARY EMINENT WOMEN

AN interesting and suggestive group for consideration is that of the contemporary eminent women. Of these there are 107. The number may not be accurate, but after resorting to all known means of discovering the date of death, and excluding any one born earlier than 1822 though no record of death was obtained, the inaccuracy is insufficient to interfere with our present purpose. The first

TABLE XXXVIII
TABLE OF CONTEMPORARY EMINENT WOMEN

	Literature	Music	Actress	Marriage	Sovereign	Artist	Reformer	Philanthropy	Scholar	Religion	Misfortune	Dancer	Total
England.....	16	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	22
America.....	7	4	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	18
Germany.....	12	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
France.....	5	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Italy.....	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7
Austria.....	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Sweden.....	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Holland.....	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Spain.....	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Hungary.....	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Russia.....	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Poland.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Denmark.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Canada.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Venezuela.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Belgium.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Roumania.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Scotland.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Norway.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total.....	55	20	14	6	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	107

item of interest is that this group is so large. 12.3 per cent. of the eminent women of history are living at the time this study is made. It required over twenty-five hundred years to produce the remaining 87.7 per cent. This group represents nineteen nationalities, and twelve lines of activity. England, with twenty-two cases, leads in the number of eminent women of the present generation; Ger-

many and America each claim eighteen; France follows with twelve; then Italy with seven, Austria six, Sweden four, Holland, Spain, and Hungary, three each; Russia two, Poland two; Denmark, Canada, Venezuela, Belgium, Roumania, Scotland, and Norway one each. Canada and Venezuela are represented for the first time in history in the present generation.

In the Old World it is probable that woman will always be able to acquire fame with the wedding ring, and to reign as a sovereign, thus being assured a place in history. If we eliminate those two groups, the fields in which contemporary women are acquiring eminence are, in spite of greater social and educational advantages and freedom from restriction in many lines, limited to three. Fifty-five women or 51.4 per cent. of the group are writers; twenty or 18.7 per cent. are musicians; fourteen are actresses. We wish that we might not have found Jane Addams working alone in the great field of social reform, and that Madame Curie might not have been the only scientist of her generation. In America, where women enjoy greater freedom and opportunity than in any other part of the globe, there is little evidence of any special results of these advantages. The generation and nation are proud of the achievements of Helen Keller, but it might be expected that our great educational institutions would produce feminine scholars and teachers of great ability. Possibly they are in our midst, but like the prophets of old, are without honor in their own generation as well as their own country.

CHAPTER VII

CONCLUSIONS

WE may summarize briefly the results of our study of this impartially selected list of eminent women as follows:

They are distributed through twenty-six centuries, from the seventh before Christ to the nineteenth after Christ inclusive, but 81.6 per cent. of them belong to the last five centuries, and 63.1 per cent. of the total number were born in the last two hundred years. The women who attained the highest degree of eminence lived in the sixteenth century.

The women were natives of forty-two different countries; 178 were of English birth; 170 French; and 114 German. 33 of the 75 American women of ability were born in the New England States. The degree of merit won by French women exceeds that of English women, which is, in turn, greater than that obtained by the women of German birth. American women rank below the average of merit for the entire group.

The 868 women achieved fame in twenty-nine different lines of activity, but 38.8 per cent. of the total group were writers.

Actresses date from the seventeenth century. Musicians, reformers, dancers, educators, travelers, and physicians are products of the last two hundred years.

English women have won distinction chiefly as writers; French, as writers and actresses; German, as writers, and through marriage; American women have been noted principally as writers and reformers; Italian women are most numerous in the groups "Literature," "Music" and "Religion." Spain and Russia are equally famous for their sovereigns; Austrian women are most frequent in the groups "Literature," "Marriage" and "Music." Swedish, Scotch, Irish and Dutch women are famed chiefly as writers. Stating the same facts in another way, we may say that England has furnished more writers than any other nation; France more actresses, mistresses, and politicians; Italy and Germany, more musicians; America, all the reformers; and Rome most of the martyrs.

It has been as sovereigns, politicians, mothers, and mistresses that women have acquired the greatest distinction.

635 of the eminent women are known to have married one or more times, the average age at the time of the first marriage being 23.4 years.

The 142 unmarried eminent women can not be said to have won greater eminence than those who married; their average length of life was not longer. 72.5 per cent. of the unmarried group belong to the last two centuries; and 59.8 per cent. of them are English and American.

29.8 per cent. of the eminent women married men of sufficient distinction to fall within our criterion of eminence selected for the women. Twelve of these men were married to more than one of the eminent women, and twenty-two of the women had more than one eminent husband. The women with eminent husbands were chiefly of French, English, German, Roman, Italian, Spanish, Byzantine, and Austrian birth. The average eminence of these women is high, but it is, in part, a glory reflected from their husbands, since 84 or 32.4 per cent. of this group are classified under "Marriage."

Eminent women of the nineteenth century have married ten years later in life than those of the twelfth century. There were a few fifteen-year-old brides in the last century, but there was also one of sixty-seven. In the fourteenth century, the oldest eminent bride was eighteen, and in the fifteenth century, twenty-six.

Reformers and musicians marry latest in life. The average age of eminent Russian brides is 18.4 years; of American, 27.7 years.

Eminent women have not, on the whole, made particularly successful wives, since 11.6 per cent. of the 781 unions of which we have record, have ended in separation or divorce. 36 of the 91 cases of dissolution occurred in families where both husband and wife were famous. But since twelve of these women are classified under "Marriage" and two under "Birth," the real facts for the women who won their eminence by personal effort, are that 9 writers, 5 actresses, 3 musicians, 2 mothers, 1 scholar, 1 politician, and 1 woman famous for her religion, were separated from husbands who were also eminent.

Divorces have been most frequent among distinguished women of German birth. Except in families of aristocratic extraction, divorces and separations are recorded only since the seventeenth century.

The eminent women have lived to an average age of 60.8 years. There is a correlation between degree of eminence and length of life since the most eminent third of the group of women lived to an average of 3.3 years longer than the least eminent third. Length of life has increased through the centuries, the average age in the fourteenth century being 48.7 years, and in the nineteenth century, 62.7 years. Philanthropists and reformers are the only groups whose average length of life exceeds the allotted three score years

and ten. It is interesting to know that American women of ability live on the average 2.8 years longer than Scotch women, 3.5 years longer than German women, 6.4 years longer than English women, and 7.9 years longer than the eminent women of France. Since we are a young nation, we must take into consideration the fact that our average is not reduced by early deaths in earlier centuries, as is the case with older countries, but it is also unquestionably true that our position in this table reflects credit on the physical vigor of the American people as well as upon our hygienic and sanitary conditions and the skill of American physicians and surgeons.

62 of the eminent women suffered violent or unnatural deaths. Nineteen of this group were Romans; France contributed eight, leading the modern nations in this respect. Sovereigns, or the wives of sovereigns, have been the most frequent victims. The largest number of these deaths occurred during the third century, the period of the religious persecutions, but there were nine cases in the sixteenth century, and six in each of the last two centuries.

Our study shows a marked tendency for daughters to win eminence in the same or closely related line of activity in which their fathers were engaged.

The largest number of cases of relationship is found in the first generation between eminent sister and eminent sister. In 33 out of 38 instances of relationship the younger woman followed the same or closely related line of work as her eminent relative.

107 of the 868 are contemporary women of distinction. England leads in the production of able women in the present generation, but America and Germany follow closely. Literature still holds first place as the stepping stone to eminence, but music and the stage seem to be calling a larger number of women than previously.

In order to do justice to this group of eminent women a number of lines of inquiry not yet touched upon deserve to be investigated. Perhaps the most important of these is a study of their children. A knowledge of the number of children born to, or reared to maturity by these 635 wives will determine whether, in attaining eminence, they sacrificed the function universally accepted as the noblest. It may perhaps be shown that whatever they did to perpetuate themselves in history was not at the expense of, but rather in addition to, the duties of motherhood. Some correlation, either positive or negative, may be revealed between the size of family and the degree of eminence attained.

The number of children who became famous is also of great importance from the standpoint of heredity, and it will at least be interesting to know whether more of them were sons or daughters, and how their fields of life activity agreed with or differed from that

of their mothers. For the daughters, these facts have already been disclosed, but for the sons the data have not yet been gathered.

Our figures furnish record of the mothers of the eminent women who were themselves eminent according to our standard. When similar information is collected for the fathers we shall have a record of three generations, and it is possible that interesting facts regarding certain lines of activity may be disclosed.

A study of state of health, and cause of death may reveal much needed information as to whether female genius differs physically or physiologically from others of her sex.

The relative variability of the sexes is a matter of prime importance in a study of female ability, as is also the question of psychical sex differences. Thorough examination of the social and educational environment of this group of eminent women is not only desirable, but essential in understanding them as the historical representatives of their time. The relative contribution of the aristocracy demands consideration, and a careful social classification ought to be made. Women have not always had the advantages they now enjoy. It is probably true that the female voice has not varied in sweetness through the ages, yet it was not until the eighteenth century that we have record of a noted songstress. Have we any reason to believe that when women have gained all the rights and privileges for which they now clamor that any significant results will follow? Is there a biological limitation which says to the female, "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther"? While we may never be able to settle these questions definitely, a just and thorough consideration of all the points of approach will, we trust, enable us to answer with some degree of certainty the question which we propounded at the beginning of our study, and which has haunted us throughout the research, namely—has innate inferiority been the reason for the small number of eminent women, or has civilization never yet allowed them an opportunity to develop their innate powers and possibilities?

VITA

Cora Olive Castle *née* Sutton was born May 11, 1880, in Lydia, Minnesota. She received her early training in the public school at Prior Lake, Minnesota, and from 1894 to 1899 was engaged in teaching rural schools, and in private study. For two years she attended the Minneapolis Academy, at Minneapolis, Minnesota, and received a diploma from that institution in June, 1901. The next four years were spent at the University of Minnesota, where she received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in June, 1905. During the year 1905-1906 she was Principal of the High School at Fosston, Minnesota. She was married to H. Edward Castle, M.D., June 27, 1906. From January, 1907, to May, 1909, she studied at the University of California, and received the degree of Master of Letters in May, 1908. Her work there was in the departments of English and Education, and under the direction of Professors Thomas Sanford and Fletcher B. Dresslar. She studied at Columbia University during the years 1909-1910 and 1912-1913 in the departments of Psychology and Education. Her work at Columbia has been under Professors J. McKeen Cattell, R. S. Woodworth, John Dewey, Edward L. Thorndike, Felix Krueger, Percival Cole, Paul Monroe, William H. Kilpatrick, and Thomas D. Wood.

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